The convention was well attended, the VOL. III. the church well filled, and a review of this, first administration of the General Governfirst administration pan did me the favor of visiting me, it ing the forest of Saginaw. And, with all tions—the only professed teachers of morthe safety, or the expediency, of degradment, elected and the nomination of a seemed to be agreed upon, that if I were this knowledge he goes for freedom, not als among the people—are also slavehold-ing man to the condition of a beast! A Though our readers generally are ac Liberty Party.

Liberty Party. shown that the guitt and christian people! And recapitulation of the United States on acstates free! He goes for the Constitunation, in relation to the crime of slavery, inhabitants of the United States on acStates free! He goes for the ConstituIn saying thus much in justification of look at the precedent which would be ceptable. From the official correspondcount of the color of their skin," it might be useful to our cause. I have, therefore, ical instrument of count of the color of their skin," it might be useful to our cause. I have, therefore, ical instrument of count of the color of their skin," it might thought the precedent which would be ceptable. From the official corresponding the count of the color of their skin, it might too, not as a self contradicting, hypocritical count of the color of their skin, it might too, not as a self contradicting, hypocritical count of the color of their skin, it might too, not as a self contradicting, hypocritical count of the color of their skin, it might too, not as a self contradicting, hypocritical count of the color of their skin, it might the color of the be useful to our cause. I have, therefore, the nation had the road pointed out be useful to our cause. I have, therefore, ical instrument of oppression, but as a consistent and beginning in, deliverance of the destruction of congress, in compliance with Mr. Adams's car the nation had the matter in, deliverance finished my task, and I am sorry to obsistent and harmonious instrument to 'estate to my own reputation, ungrateful preparing the way for the destruction of congress, in compliance with Mr. Adams's sistent and harmonious instrument to 'estate to my own reputation, ungrateful preparing the way for the destruction of congress, in compliance with Mr. Adams's to that large portion of Anti Slavery men civil and religious liberty. 'If every parent to the little work now sent tablish in the serve here, that the little work now sent tablish justice, and 'secure the blessings who have sympathized with me in my feeof this enslaved nation from its fetters and serve here, that the little work now sent tablish justice, and 'secure the blessings who have sympathized with me in my feeof liberty' to the surrender of these Af-But the guilty nation saw the to you in print, is the last, probably, which of liberty to the whole people of the U. ble efforts in the cause of Universal Liber- be suppressed, then the same fate might as ricans to the Spanish Government: imes. But highway of emancipation my declining strength will allow me to States. [Emancipator. foad, the great millions. But they said, write. A sad reflection this, that I shall of their enslaved minds we must travel, for probably never be able to be useful to my We have a fellow laborers any more, except for a few Bank road, Distribution road, Tariff road, weeks longer, and that this, therefore, Bank road, District road: these we must should have the appearance of a farewell

and the great open and keep them in good or parting letter. But in a little mouth after this I do very much wish that this, my last repair. But in a mer on the bosom of a work, should be printed and circulated, party came into power of Ocean to Ocean by your committee, in the United States flood that swept in the United States far and wide. It was written not so much a loftier point than had ever been to try to show the injustice of the prejudice thies on a folder programme in any struggle for offiwitnessed below. the Chief surrendered his tance, to show that your countrymen are cial supremacy, thus long with the intention of not andain to Fredholder. The Secretaries of tendency of slavery has a constant ten-Navy, Treasury and Postmaster dency to demoralize the inhabitants both of of the People, it might seem to place me War, Navy, to the Feople, it might seem to place me General, whom he had summoned as the the northern and southern States; that the in the presumptuous attitude of attempting deneral, whom he empire, disappeared in time may come when your whole laud to influence, by mere weight of opinion, 100 days after Tyler's administration com-The Vice President pro. tem- such a degree that the civilized world may of President; when neither my age, exmenced. Senate, Mr. Southard, passed blot out America from the list of one of perience, nor fame, warranted the assumpcom the Senate Chamber to become a the civilized nations of the earth.

own judgment of condemuation and stulti- ready vitiated population of America,the Legislature of this great empire. But appeal to religion? Yes. Have we not Clay for President ! If the Third Party, its own existence, only to look after its done. What arguments then, are left for as would require various other supposiwn interests, which, as they believed, re- me to take, but the arguments of shame? - tions to be made, before I could give a Miserable policy, wretched pediency or religion.

an who to aid his own interests, should before it was sent to press, to a few friends will be sufficiently answered in my reply The lead to the moral ruin of themselves as inss, and in 100 days dashed this mighty as a nation."

hould be the Presidential candidate in Tappan and Gerrit Smith, so that you

shed fighting against tyrants, to establish the services which you have rendered to enlightened self interest, constrain me to the beneficence of God, in giving all men our cause, and am, with great regard, sin- vote for Henry Clay. freedom, and equal right to the protection cerely and affectionately yours, THOMAS CLARKSON.

The little space of two and a half years | P. S. Pray forgive all the blots on this many other interests, all depend, in my too many and too significant to admit a in the District of Columbia, against the had not gone, before the Whig party found little letter. I cannot see how much ink humble judgment, on Mr. Clay's election doubt of this result. The matter may be wishes of the slaveholding States, and alness of invective it poured out on one of with writing, that I cannot, my dear friend, elected, the decision of 1840 passed by the fore ask honest democrats—those who re- to resist the slightest interference with it its surviving Presidential Idols of 1840- write my letter over again-and my aman- People, will be confirmed, and the policy ally believe in the equality of all men in the States where it exists.' I submitso that they would leave their beds at mid- uensis is laid up by sickness. I can write of the Country settled. Then, and (such before the Government, and who are un- ted also, to my fellow citizens, with fullnight to express their hatred to John Ty- no letter without blots. er, and shout the praises of the slavehold-

THE LIBERTY PARTY.

Thousands in our State, within the past stitutional limits, and to concentrate the Van Buren's utter subserviency to the of the people of the United States, inclu-Gilmer, Secretary of Navy, and Kennan, enraptured with the speech and bearing to its final and utter extinction. peace to explain this shocking impiety.— three candidates for the presidency, Clay, wish he were not. Yet it does not be-men—and no one who truly hates slave
"The west of the man. Flace min beside the other men—and no one who truly hates slave
"The west of the man. Flace min beside the other men—and no one who truly hates slave
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"The west of the man. Flace min beside the other men and no one who truly hates slave
"The west of the man. Flace min beside The nation, in the midst of these distinct Van Buren and Calhoun. Let a jury, come me, who have so lately ceased to be ry, can vote for any man who will prostiour villany, appoint by acclamation the tory, be called up to choose one of the my province to detend Mr. Clay: this he cruel purposes of the slaveholder. That to show that it has signally failed and in the man who founds a nation's prosthe finest specimen of the glorious, erect, much shall be due him for the glorious dence in the following facts, which we hensions of the timid, and the hopes of the perity on ruined men and women, and reasoning animal. The principles of phys- impulse his fervent spirit has given to Lib- have carefully collated from reliable sourthe corner stone of the Republic on bleed- lognomy, which are instinctive to all men, erty throughout the world : and with them ces. ng hearts. God will surely be avenged would teach the jury to reject Clay as also to say, how much shall be subtracted could veto northern Secretaries, and John C. Spencer as a northern Judge, but the moment moment the prince of human villany is of- Birney betokens as much intellect as eifered as the successors of the Heaven- ther of the four, his noble countenance and tus and Cicero sacrificed to base heathen per, or pictoral representation touching the avenged, he is made so, by acclamation of manly form strike every beholder as the gods; yet no man, because they knew subject of slavery, in any State where their circulation is prohibited by lave." vouchers of his benevolence, honesty, and not the true God, will say that they were circulation is prohibited by law." courage.

LIBERTY STANDARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." --- Leviticus, 25: 10.

HALLOWELL, MAINE, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1844.

Political Department.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S LETTER.

Communicated for the N. Y. Tribune. LEXINGTON, Ky. March 20, 1844. W. J. McKinney, Esq. Mayor of Dayton,

DEAR SIR :

Your letter of Feburary 15th last, was thus long with the intention of not an-

tion. But since the reception of your let-Tom the Senate Chainse to appointed I am aware that you may think that the ter, I have received many of similar imrall living. The first Congress of May, spirit and wording of this my letter is too port, from Liberty men and Anti Slavery of an author of unorgani- severe, but I really feel so much for the fu- Whigs in most of the Northern States. absurdity some fifteen days, without ture moral welfare of your country, that pressing upon me an expression of opinged abstruity some pressing upon me an expression of opin-presiding officers for the House, while each I believe nothing but very bold and decisive ion, in such a manner that I should prove sember of the House had written up his language will have any effect upon the al- false to that spirit of eandor which I proudly cherish as characteristic of the feation on slavery, each man in the 20 or Again I have to plead in my excuse, that principles which I advocate, did I, through no votings on the 21st Rule had voted for the old arguments formerly used, and these any affectation of humility, remain longer its repeal and continuance-better repre- without effect, will not answer again-we silent. You ask me, Will you, if you enting the confusion to be expected in must go to something new. Have we not live and are able to vote at the approach-Bedlam, than the dignified consistency of deduced arguments against slavery by an ing Presidential election, vote for Henry was the confusion of opinions, folly wri- again deduced others by an appeal to ex- or Liberty men, should have an Electoral ing its history on Congressional records. pediency, a very powerful motive ? Yes; Ticket in your State, would you vote that was this great and mighty party, who for nothing can show the system to be im- ticket in presence? Were you a citizen d so many interests of its own to take politic more than the success of emanci-re of that it became one of the elements pation in our West Indian Islands has vote?' The last two questions are such red the interests of humanity to be and shame in many cases has had more in suitable answer in justice to myself and all rushed, the more effectually to secure fluence on the human mind than either ex- the parties concerned, which would be too voluminous for the space of a single let-I have shown this letter in manuscript ter; and, for all practical purposes, they sent to his sister's shame and a brother's both in London and the country (abolito the first question: that It is my most deuin, and when they stretched out their tionists,) to know from their opinion, if it cided determination 'to vote for Henry ands to him for help, he should reply; was too severe. The answer was, "No. CLAY for President." Men never have and essential element of his prosperity con- It is your duty to make the Americans never will, in all cases, think alike: all the din his brother's robbery and his sis- sensible of their dangerous situation as to Government is necessarily a sacrifice, to sconcubinage, and that he must take national character, of which they do not some extent, of individual will : that is the It was too soon, by many seem to be aware, but the repudiation of best Government to each individual which ears, to think of looking into their affairs. their public debt has now brought to light, fosters or allows the most of what that inthere not some hidden curse, some and proved that the custom of slavery dividual believes to be conducive to his It in Heaven's armory, red with uncom- within this land has made such an inroad best interests. The question then is not, wrath, to destroy the man who owes upon the moral sense, as must ultimately . Can I find some man to vote for among seventeen millions, who thinks in all reslaveholding leading Whigs, Tyler dividuals, and to the ruin of their excel- spects as myself?' but, 'Who is the man, and Clay, quarreled with infinite selfish- lent Constitution, and of their character all things present and remote considered, ty to atoms, on the question which I have sent my printed letter to Lewis to give effectuation to those great measures which I deem conducive to my wel-844. Legace, the Attorney General was will have no occasion to write to them on fare, and the welfare of my whole coun-

the bar of Eternal Justice, why slavehold- W. C. Pennington, and if I have time, I For myself, after looking calmly upon all shall send it to two or three others. cenotaph of the venerable dead, who per- I am, my dear friend, truly sensible of Patriotism, and (if others prefer the term) The Tariff, the Currency, the Lands, Economy, Execu- nominee of the Democratic party, for the uncompromising opponent of every attempt tive and Ministerial Responsibility, and Presidency. The evidences of this are on the part of Congress to abolish slavery then, shall we have time to look about us, Oligarchy of the South, or the dictation me to this determination. The result auand project that other great reform, the of party-to look candidly at the facts thorizes me to believe they have been apment of wine, of gunpowder, slavehold- CANDIDATE JAMES G. BIRNEY-WHO IS HE? reduction of American Slavery to its con- which we shall present, showing either Mr proved, and are confided in, by a majority

ourage.

not religious, great, good and patriotic

But look at the history of the men. The men. T. B. Macaulay, one of the most lation may be challenged to furnish a par-

ty, and recreant to that glorious cause it- constitutionally be awarded to every pa-

Globe but makes exhibition of his own ig- his Democracy, and his unfitness to be trus- appeal !' noble spirit, when he insinuates that Hen- ted with any office in the gift of freemen. ry Clay would play a double part to de- If we still possess the freedom of the press with indignation in view of this horrible ceive the American People, by dictating it is only because Mr. Van Buren, in con- conspiracy to deliver over to a cruel death to me, or that I, humble as I may be in junction with the slaveholders, could not these kidnapped Africans, who, in rising the estimation of my country, would be wrest it from us. used by him, or any other man, or set of men, for any dishonorable purpose, or be pitude was not enough. Either the slave- were no more guilty of crime than were treated with upon any other terms than holders demanded additional evidence of the heroes of Bunker Hill! Martin Van those of absolute equality.

once to the press. Respectfully your obedient servant, C. M. CLAY. word-yet when will Americans learn it ! ed. there is a still stronger word than thisschool, of good sense, cool, and calcula- er:

From the Christian Freeman.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The whole history of republican legis- it has made sacred.' three idols of the pro slavery parties have acute and enlightened men of this or any allel to this tyranical and unconstitutional been leading the country at a rapid pace era, in his review of the life of Francis Ba- measure—the avowed object of which was during these truoblous times, are virtually been leading the country at a rapid pace of the country at a rapid pace on the road to ruin! The other saw the country at a rapid pace of the country at a to build a wall of defence around the hate- justified by this democratic President, and TETTER FROM CLARKSON, THE sin and misery of slavery—saw the country fast bound to the slave power. Like try fast bound to the slave power. Like which toleration was generally regarded nor batter it down. To protect the slave-We do not know when we have read a a true hero, he obeyed the voice of truth, which toleration was generally regarded nor batter it down. To protect the slaveof an old as a sin, he persecuted heretics. We holder from all the assaults of light and hibited by Abolitionists! The effrontery absolutely proscribe any of an old man's benevolent spirit, than in lucrative and honored profession, faced should think it unjust to call Cowper's truth, and permit him to crush humanity of such a charge can only be equalled by the following letter of the venerable Thom- universal obloquy and mob-violence, fought friend, John Newton, a hypocrite and a without rebuke, our most sacredly-guard- the stupidity or hypocrity of the aboli- who entertain certain views in regard to the constitutional rights were to be cloved the constitutional rights were to be cloved to the constitutional rights. as Clarkson, the anti-slavery patriarch, refor the liberty of the press and won it; monster, because, at a time when the slave defender of slavery.

tionist who will vote for such a shameless the currency and tariff. How dreadfully defender of slavery. ceived by the last steamer. The address and, should be die this day, he has achiever trade was commonly considered by the down—every petty Southern postmaster defender of slavery. referred to is excellent, and will be reprin- ed for the liberty and welfare of his country most respectable people as an innocent was to be converted into a hunter of sediyou much for your letter received only a since Washington died. If he has a fault a Guinea voyage. An immoral action beduch for your letter received only a since Washington died. If he has a radii a duch for your letter received only a since Washington died. If he has a radii a duch for your letter received only a since Washington died. If he has a radii a duch for your letter received only a since Washington died. If he has a radii a duch to your letter received only a since Washington died. If he has a radii a duch to your letter received only a since Washington died. If he has a radii a duch to your letter received only a since Washington died. If he has a radii a duch to your letter received only a since Washington died. If he has a radii a duch to your letter received only a since Washington died. If he has a radii a duch to your letter received only a since Washington died. If he has a radii a duch to your letter received only a since Washington died. If he has a radii a duch to your letter received only a since Washington died. If he has a radii a duch to your letter received only a since Washington died. If he has a radii a duch to your letter received only a since Washington died. If he has a radii a duch to your letter received only a since Washington died. If he has a radii a duch to your letter received only a since Washington died. If he has a radii a duch to your letter received only a law to that the poor slaves who left Florida and ambitious. He is a native of Alabama and individual who being one of that society generally conamong the people. Had this bill become the people. Had this bill become the people that the people were carried to Nassau, have not been was fifteen years a citizen of Alabama, and laying adopted the notions which are through the Southern mails—nor any con- reply, that the sentiments expressed in my given up to the American authorities, who is now a citizen of Michigan. He knows and having adopted the notions which prethrough the Southern mails—nor any conreply, that the sentiments expressed in my
is now a citizen of Michigan. He knows that
reply, that the sentiments expressed in my
is now a citizen of Michigan. He knows and having adopted the notions which prethrough the Southern mails—nor any conreply, that the sentiments expressed in my
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is now a citizen of Michigan. He knows and lawing adopted the notions which prereply that the sentiments expressed in my
is now a citizen of Michigan. He knows and lawing adopted the notions which prereply that the sentiments expressed in my
is now a citizen of Michigan. He knows and lawing adopted the notions which prereply that the sentiments expressed in my
is now a citizen of Michigan. He knows and lawing adopted the notions which prereply that the sentiments expressed in my
is now a citizen of Michigan. went in search of them. Let us look upon all about slavery, for he has been a slavetheir deligner of the American authorities, who is now a citizen of Michigan. He knows and naving adopted the notions which prethrough the Southern mains—nor any conthe subject of slavery '-nor the eloquent 6th of March, 1836, and substantially re- ly the right of selection or suffrage. Any

self, if I did not avow my belief that the per touching the doctrine of the Trinity.' them NOT as property, not as slaves but the Christian Religion and our Republican vassals of the Slave Power, at whose be- ister had claimed them, 'as Spanish prop Presidential Election, when so much light through the progressive steps of legisla- ces the vessel, cargo, or slaves,

NO. 36.

slavery in the District of Columbia, 'against geance! P. S. Reform, in Jeremy Bentham's the wishes of the slave-holding States '-

Union, a single man of the McDuffie renewed his allegiance to the Slave Pow- his adhesion to the interests of slavery .-

This man will unquestionably be the the Presidential chair the inflexible and the oppressed.

let, newspaper, handbill, or other printed pa- to the popular indignation, but neither mass- ileged order of slaveholders, the two hunes of the people nor sections of the coundred and fifty thousand men who rule this try have been swerved from their devotion republic, be persuaded to support the to the bond of union, and the principles claims of an Abolitionist to any office un-

In the true pro-slavery spirit, the murderous mobs with which we were assailed violation of the Constitution in this rethe responsibility of exciting the 'popular indignation,' is charged upon the 'reck- Van Buren. Do they violate Mr. Van less disregard for the consequences' ex- Buren's constitutional rights! Indeed,

more than all the Presidents or other can- and beneficial traffic, he went, largely pro- tion among the mail-bags, and a censor of Esq. of North Carolina, under date, Wash- could not be prevailed upon to support for more than all the Presidents or other candidates for the Presidency, that have lived with hymn books and handcuffs on the press and his fiat was to decide what lington, March 27, 1840. (another Presidency, that have lived with hymn books and handcuffs on the presidency, that have lived with hymn books and handcuffs on the presidency, that have lived with hymn books and handcuffs on the presidency, that have lived deption was then approaching,) a Bank supporter. How deep they deep the presidency of the preside

QUENT EXPERIENCE AND RE-

5. The whole course of Mr. Van Bu the Amistad is but an illustration of his It was attempted to be to write a little essay on "the ill treatment for Northern rights but for human rights— ers, proscribe him, for that single thing of the free people of color by the white not for the free States, but for all the difference between us.

> time is near at hand when public senti- If one constitutional right might thus be as assassins.' But Secretary Forsyth, in ment will not, ought not, and cannot hold sacrificed, then might another, and anoth- corresponding with the United States Disthe Slave holder guiltless-Yes, I will go er, till not even the shadow of liberty trict Attorney for Connecticut, avers, in yet farther, and declare, in the name of should remain, and we should become the the face of the fact, that the Spanish min-Institutions, based professedly on the prin- hest our rights had been basely sacrificed. erty '-and direct the attorney 'to take ciple of the greatest good to the great- Yet, absurd, wicked, unconstitutional as care that no proceeding of your Circuit est number, that no man, after the next was this Bill of Abominations," it passed Court or any other judicial tribunal, plashall have been shed upon this subject, tion, till, upon the question of its engross- control of the FEDERAL EXECUTIVE. should be deemed fit to rule over a Re- ment, the vote stood 18 to 18. As Presi- Here was an evident attempt to overawe publican Christian People, who shall vio- dent of the Senate, Mr. Van Buren was the Court, and take the captives out of late, by upholding Slaves, the only two required to give the casting vote-and he their hands, and restore them 'as properprinciples upon which either Christianity gave it for the Slave Power; and, as a re- ty ' under the treaty with Spain. The or Republicanism can stand the test of ward for his unutterable baseness, he re- U. S. Schooner Grampus, Lieut. Paine, philosophical scrutiny for a single mo- ceived from it, at the next Presidential was actually ordered to the Coast of Conelection, 61 electoral votes, by means of necticut for that purpose, while the trial In conclusion, in refutation of the slan- which he became President of the United was pending with the view of hurrying ders of the Washington Globe, which are States. The Bill was ultimately defeated, them on board, before an appeal could be ever harmless where that print is known, but no thanks to Mr. Van Buren that it entered in their favor ! On this point, the in justice to Mr. Clay, and in vindicaton did not become a law. He gave sufficient direction of Secretary Forsyth to the Disof my own self-respect, you will allow me evidence of his willingness to violate trict Attorney is sufficiently explicit! He to say, that my opinions and my action the Constitution itself, in his 'base bow- says-'If the decision of the Court is upon the subject of Slavery are all my ing of the knee to the dark spirit of sla- such as is anticipated, the order of the Presown; that however much I may esteem very,' to sacrifice the dearest interests of ident is to be carried into execution unless Mr. Clay as a man, a Statesman, and a freedom for the protection of the vilest an appeal shall have been actually interfriend-though I may regard him as one system of oppression that the sun ever posed. You are not to take it for granted of the most frank, noble, practical, wise, saw.' Whether he did this from a love of that it will be interposed.' In other words eloquent, and patriotic of those who, in slavery, or from a desire to secure South- he was to take measures, if possible, to this or any other age, have assumed to ern votes, it is not necessary to inquire- get the negroes on board the Grampus, govern a great Nation, the Editor of the for in either case it shows the character of before there should be time to enter the What generous heart does not swell

> upon their captors, were actuated by the 2. This act of moral and political tur- spirit of our revolutionary fathers, and Mr. Van Buren's servility, or he was too Buren was the chief conspirator against Trusting that your wishes, as well as anxious to show his zeal in behalf of sla- the lives of these innocent men, and we the purposes of those persons who have very to wait for the demand—for in March owe no thanks to him that the whole coundone me the honor to address me by let- 1836, he wrote some political friends in try was not involved in blood-guiltiness by ter upon this subject will be best subserved North Carolina, distinctly declaring that if their delivery to the wretches who thirstby making this answer public, I send it at elected to the Presidency, he would veto ed for their blood. Let those vote for any bill that might be passed by both him who would willingly have surrender-Houses of Congress, for the abolition of ed these hunted strangers to Cuban ven-

Mr. Van Buren, by his abundant servicday, was termed 'innovation;' this owl- thus making the Slave Power paramount es in the cause of slavery, has won the unfaced age has improved in this respect - to the will of a majority of the People of enviable title of " the Northern man with now ' fanaticism' is the word-a strong the United States, constitutionally express- Southern principles." A professed democrat, he has servilely done the bidding of 3. Even this was not enough. In his the Slave Power, and has practically re-Truth.' If there be really in all this wide inaugural address, March 4, 1837, he thus pudiated all the principles of freedom, in Can we, then, as consistent abolitionists, ting, quick in the discernment of the 'pith " Perceiving, before my election, the sustain him? Can we vote with a party of things,' and above all no 'enthusiast,' deep interest this subject [slavery] was be- that seeks to elevate such men to high let him read Thomas Carlyle's 'Sphinx' ginning to excite, I believed it a solemn places of power? No! There is but one in the 'Past and Present,' and then tell duty fully to make known my sentiments course left for us, as voters, to pursueus whether there be a 'Sphinx' also in in regard to it. And now, when ever mo- and that is, to vote against any and every America; and solve us the riddle! The tive for misrepresentation has passed away, party that labors for the political eleva-This question covers four pages—will not like and of tracts 'look to it?

This question covers four pages—will not like and of tracts 'look to it?

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This question covers four pages—will not like and of tracts 'look to it?

Thus alone can we maintain tour integri
the land of tracts 'look to it? dard of conduct in the path before me.— ty, preserve unimpaired our "moral sua-I then declared that if the desire of those sion," record our testimony for the slave, of my countrymen who were favorable to win the respect of all parties, and receive my election was gratified, 'I must go into the blessing of the God of the poor and

From the Cincinnati Herald. FOLLY.

'He was willing, and he wished to cooperate according to the original design its strongest bond of union in the bitter- I take up in my pen, and I am so tired for beneficial determination. And if he is considered as already settled. We there- so with a determination equally decided, of the framers of the Constitution, to carry out all the compromises of the Constitution, and one of the last things he would do, would be to refuse to vote for a Presiis the anarchy of the public mind) not till willing to submit to the dictation of the ness and frankness, the reasons which led dent of the United States, or any other officer, upon the ground that he was a slaveholder.'- Speech of Mr. Severance.

Mr, Severance had just been referring to the policy of the Liberty men, in withmaker sent up Upsher, Secretary of State, month, have seen and heard him, and been united condemnation of the civilized world slaveholders, or his sympathies with aris. ding those whom they most immediately holding their votes from slaveholders.— Gilmer, Secretary of Navy, and Kennau, enraptured with the speech and bearing to its final and utter extinction.

Commodore, with others, to the God of of the man. Place him beside the other be, he is unworthy the suffrages of freethe opinion of Mr. Severance, that it "If the agitation of this would be a violation of the compromises proclamations of Heaven's abhorrence for knowing nothing of their names and his- a slave holder, to condemn him. It is not tute his official influence to the base and subject was intended to reach the stability of the Constitution to refuse to vote for a candidate because he was a slaveholder .nullifier, Calhoun, to fill the ranks left vafour for the highest office, they would inis abundantly able to do himself. It reMartin Van Buren has done this, again
to show that it has signally failed, and in
the my province to defend Mr. Clay: this as in every other instance, the apprecant by Korah and Abiram. Yes, appoint fallibly select Birney. He is every way mains with posterity to determine how and again, we have the most ample evibensions of the timid, and the hopes of the contended, as did the N. Y. Tribune, that wicked for the destruction of our govern- for any party to make non slaveholding a ment, are again destined to be disappoint- condition to candidateship for office, was 1. While Mr. Van Buren was Vice Pres- ed. Here and there, indeed, sceres of a violation of the rights of slaveholders !of such a nation as this.' The North passionate, deceitful, unconscientious:— from this appreciation, for his having only ident, a Bill originated in the Senate dupassionate, deceitful, unconscientious:— from this appreciation, for his having only ident, a Bill originated in the Senate dupassionate, deceitful, unconscientious and a reckless disregard for the consequent an repeated again and again.

Under no circumstances could the privder the General Government. Has any one ever thought of charging them with a spect ?

We have heard some whigs say that they would rather vote for the Devil than Mr. candidates for State and National offices, they violate the Constitution!

The 'Democracy,' too, in this State, violate the Constitution, which secures to

bereafter to take place in a similar lease, for he daily I think, when you and Mr. Lewis Tap
location of selection of se

From the Emancipator.

Some terrific judgment is in store for

John Tyler's administration for this new

insult to God and man.

to his brother's ruin ?'

of his mercy and his law?

ing Harry until 'dewy morn.' In a mo-

ing supremacy, self-glorification, the peace-

their deliverance as a good omen of what holder. He knows all about freedom, for action.

men, of good sense on other occasions, be made of this article, than to secure the of the free black population of the North count for another letter. Nothing of much intercome within hail of slavery, they seem arrest of real criminals, fleeing from jus- live beyond 36 years of age, only 15.49 est at the 'Capitol,' save President making. tatives of Liberty before the nation: and no propperfectly infatuated. You may systemat- tice. Now that it is discovered that Brit- per cent. of the slaves of the south pass There is being beld at the City this week a meet- er efforts shall be spared to secure their election. ically vote against a Whig, or a Democrat, ish tribunals will not surrender slaves, upon that period of life; showing a difference ing of the National Institute. Many distinguish and with them the ascendency of those great ob-SLAVEHOLDER—take care! he is sacred—but are rigorous in their demand for evi- i. e. of the condition of the free blacks.— Two very interesting addresses were delivered be- fied. speak of him softly-he has peculiar con- dence, the article must be abrogated-it And as the only difference between these fore the Society yesterday, (Monday) one by sencompromises of the Constitution—he asks other respects, so long as it fails to aid the and the other enslaved, it follows that sla-provement and present condition of American Scifor office, and if you reject him, you have United States Government in hunting very has actually destroyed at the very ence, the other by Prof. Draper of New York, done a horrible deed-you are a perjured down and seizing runaways, it is worth- least 7.19 per cent of the slave populaman-you are a violator of the Constitu-less, abrogate it ! cries Mr. Benton.

do whatsoever these two Superior Estates this incessant cruising?

e should be violating the spirit of the The selection such a man on our ticket? of Mr. Birney as our candidate, shows in the latter : they must be thwarted. that we care nothing about geographical dreds of thousands of worthy citizens in ment, and therefore we oppose them.

ate it every day? Every man has a right to liberty-to free thought and free action. This is another principles. Does the slaveholder recognize it? Every man

and every principle of the Constitution, - by on the other side. 'O my offense is rank, it smells to hear- On the License law they started well,

SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTIONS.

crimes, who may have escaped since the porters, will go to oblivion. And it gives the tribes are fast wasting away, and unless these by the convention, viz. conclusion of the treaty of 1842, and have us great pleasure that they have had " a evils be remedied by Government the time is not 1st. Resolved, That Slavery is the creature of been refused to be surrendered to the Gov- safe return to their homes and families," far distant when the Indians will exist only in his- law, and as such must be destroyed by law. ernment of the United States; also, wheth- after so long and painful a separation .- tory. An old Indian, said Mr. Dean remarked to 2d. Resolved, That as in this county the people er he has any information as to the con- May they all live to go again-when the struction put by the Government of Great people want them. Britain upon the tenth article in the treaty. The last resolution, explains the first, and both together pretty clearly indicate the use the slaveholders thought they would be able to make of said article. They designed to repossess themselves of runaway slaves under the pretext that they were fugitives from justice! Failing in this, they would now abrogate the tenth article of the treaty, calculated as it is, to secure the ends of justice. Mr. Benton has let the cat out of the bag.

Right on the heel of these resolutions, Mr. Semple introduced one calling upon the President for information as to how much it would cost the Government, to have each vessel of the Home Squadron leave New Orleans every month, touching at Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico, scouring the Gulf and the Carribean Sea, visiting Guatamala, Mexico and Texas, and thence returning to New Orleans .-And also the cost of sending a vessel once a month from New Orleans to Havana, Matanzas, Kingston (Jamaica,) and Cha-

gres, and back again to New Orleans. Senate, Jan. 31. Mr. Benton's resolution again came up-the first was postnoned for two weeks, until the information desired in the following one could be obtained—and this resolution was then adopted. The resolution offered by Mr. Semple was also passed.

The resolutions of Mr. Benton and Mr. Semple, are worthy of attentive consideration. We referred to those of the former as disclosing the design of the Slaveholders, in relation to the tenth article of the treaty of Washington. We presume none but slaveholders and the anti-slavery Difference, 719

Tylerite, or an Abolitionist; but a mere hear say, or indictment without proof of 7.19 per cent in favor of the longevity, ed literary and scientific gentlemen are present. jets and principles with which they are indentistitutional guaranties—hands off of the is a dead letter! however beneficial in classes of population is, that the one is free ator Walker of Mississippi, upon the progress, im-

The resolution submitted by Mr. Sem-We are sick, sick at this loathsome ad- ple is no less significant. It proposes that in the census, in respect to the proportion- then read a paper upon the late comet. Not being ulation paid the slaveholder. It would re- each vessel of the Home Squadron leave ate number of insane colored people-a able to attend but a part of the time I can give ally seem as if the American people were New Orleans every month, sail along the blunder, which after having been repeated-only a brief and hearsay account. so in love with some sort of an aristocra- coast, pry into the West Indies, Mexico edly exposed during twelve months past, cy, on which to lavish their reverence that and Texas, scour the Gulf and Carribean was lately discovered and announced to they had virtually constituted the negro- Sea, and return to New Orleans. Suppose the public, for the first time, by a western holders, the Lords Temporal of the na- sixteen vessels in this Squadron, the esti- editor! tion; and by and by, we shall expect to mate of the Secretary of the Navy for see Patriarch McDuffie, who led the way this year, we should have a vessel of war in an Abrahamic argument in behalf of leaving New Orleans every other day- pation has made the free blacks deaf, slavery, and the whole batch of Doctors of -following each other in succession round dumb, blind, idiots, insane, &c. &c. Divinity who have prostituted themselves the Gulf. Why all this ! Is there an en- The Southern Literary Messenger has to the defence of a detestable system of emy on our borders? Are pirates assail- quite a pretty theory on this subject, basoppression, constituted the Lords Spiritu- ing our Merchant-men ? No such thing. ed upon certain statements, announced as in which case, we suppose, it will be Have we anything to fear from Hayti, Cu- facts in the census of 1840. held to be grossly unconstitutional not to ba, and Mexico. What is to be gained by Buffalo, and subsequently Dr. Jarvis of to order by Capt. Ebenezer Childs of Farmington. We will tell Unconstitutional not to vote for a slave- from the Southern coast of the United ments announced in the census were not Who but men with their necks States to the West Indies : our gallant Na- facts. These statements made Maine a under the yoke would ever whisper so de- vy must exercise its vigilance and power in very mad house, yet they contradict themgrading a sentiment? Doubtless, were catching them! An empire of free color- selves in the following manner. In that we at the North to resolve never to give ed men is rising up in these islands—there State saith the census of 1840: our support to a Southern man for office, may be communication between them and their enslaved brethren in this country; Limerick, Union, though not the Constitution. But this must be prevented: Cuba is unsettled: Lymington, this is not the point in question. Liberty England is suspected of harboring a demen have no sectional feelings, or ought sign to effect the extinction of slavery Poland, to have none. Give us a Southern man of there. She must be watched. There are Dixfield, sound principles who is not a slaveholder, negociations on foot between England, Calais, and we will vote for him. Have we not Mexico, and Texas, which, it is charged, contemplate the emancipation of slavery What say the people of the United

The Slaveholders are not States ? Are they willing to pay every east. The census is equally incorrect as the South. There are thousands and hun- year 860,000 (the official estimate of ex- to the proportion of deaf, dumb, &c. penses necessary for the Home Squadron) Freedom has not made us mad; it has Henry Hunter, the Slave States who are not slaveholders. for the purpose of picking up a few run- strengthened our minds by throwing us To them we make no objection. But away slaves, and thwarting all schemes for slaveholders are habitual violators of eve- the extension of human liberty in neighry fundamental principle of our Govern- boring States ? Most glorious Union !-Was it for this that our fathers lavished What are these principles? Every man their blood, and their treasure? Is it has a right to property, to himself, his wife, not time that the free people of this counhis children, his earnings. This is one try should rebel against the base uses to principle. Does not the slaveholder vio- which slaveholding rulers have put them ?

From the Bangor Gazette. "STATE AFFAIRS."

The Legislature of Maine has at last has a right to 'pursue happiness.' This is got up. They have been doing and undo- ing spent a little time in Boston, New York, Phila third principle. Does the slave holder ing, fixing and unfixing, planning, experallow the slave to pursue happiness? The imenting, and devising, until they have passenger from Hallowell to Portland, a gentleman Constitution was framed 'to establish jus- thrown a glorious uncertainty over sever- by the name of Dean from South Berwick. He This is a fourth principle. Is it al branches of the law; and have spent a has recently returned from a visit to the different just for two hundred and fifty thousand pretty decent State tax to make things tribes of Indians west of the Mississippi river, Samuel Everett, men to reduce to the condition of brutes, better, and to promote economy. They and keep there, two millions and a half of have tried to equalize the Valuation, at an of which he is a member) to investigate and asother men, and to use the government for expense of some \$30,000 dollars, and certain as nearly as might be, the actual condition the support of this system of gross injustice? have left it about where they found it-or of the tribes which have been removed there. Sad, Every fundamental principle then of civ- rather put it into the hand of a recess but deeply interesting were the accounts he gave J. Berry, il government, of our government, do they Committee, to muse over, and make buviolate, and yet to refuse to support them siness for the next Legislature. They them by the intrigues and whiskey of the fur trafor office would be a violation of the Con- have expunged the Militia System-or ders, and the wretchedness, disease, and consestitution! I may vote against a Whig, be- rather reduced it to an abstraction. Ofcause he holds improper doctrines, or a ficers without duties, and enrolment with-Democrat, because his views are 'destruc- out embodiment—this is the meagre skeltive 'or an Abolitionist, because he would eton left-skin and bones, without sinews fact, stated by him, relative to the Winnebago carry out the principles of the Declaration or flesh. They have vascillated on every of Independence in application to slavery, question connected with abolition-so that all this I may do, and not violate the Con- no mortal can tell us what they are, or stitution: but to refuse to vote for the where they are, any further than that they slaveholder, a gross violator of every prin- have been extremely busy, talked loud of ciple of the Declaration of Independence, their friendship to the slave, and passed

got a good bill through the House-and what became of it, they can hardly tell he said a part was paid them in goods) are receiv themselves.

From the Cincinnati Morning Herald. VITAL STATISTICS.

Dr. James McCune Smith, in one of the very excellent series of articles, which the are every way unfavorable to long life .- just.' strates that precisely the reverse is true.

there are of

Free colored in the Free States. Males. Ag. 36 and under 55—16 12 per ct. " 55 and under 100—6 5 per ct.

Slaves. Males. Ag. 36 and under 55-11 65 per ct.
" 55 and under 100-5 11 per pt. That is to say :

Free colored of 36 and under 100-22 68 per ct.

tion."

The same writer notices a grave blunder (So say the wise ones.) Prof. Loomis of Ohio,

Dr. Smith says :-

"It is a prevalent opinion, that emanci-Dorchester, Massachusetts, have demolyou. Slaves occasionally find their way ished that theory, by proving that the state-

> Towns, Total col'd inhab. col'd Insane Scarboro' Total

To make 19 crazy men out of one man, is a pretty fair calculation even for "down upon our own resources, and has bound us to American institutions with a tenacity which nothing but death can overcome.'

Correspondence.

SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 2, 1844.

I arrived at this place on Thursday of last week,

some two weeks after I was at your house-havadelphia, and Baltimore. We had for a fellow whither he was sent by the Society of Friends us of their situation and the miseries brought upon George Gower, quent death engendered by the soldiers. He spent nearly four months in that country, and visited about twenty different tribes. I will give you a tribe, which he said was but too true of most, if not all the tribes. This tribe numbers about 2200, persons, they receive annually from the Government of the United States about \$90,000. At the time this money is to be paid to them, they assemble in the place appointed and each person receives his share. (It is distributed per capita). Immediately after the money and articles (for I think ed, each repairs to the whiskey shop of the fur tra-[In our brief notices of the proceedings On the whole, doubtless these are men der. In a very short time all are intoxicated—and of Congress, we have omitted to mention of rare capacity. No doubt they passed then the gross frauds of the trader are practisedtwo resolutions of much significancy, of many excellent laws, though the Town they keep them drunk so long as any money is fered in the Senate. We now give them, Court Bill has been left to elect a Gover- left, and then they are turned out upon the world Eleazer Coburn, in connexion with the proceedings thereon nor and President with: and though, so ten times more the children of want and misery and the remarks of the Cincinnati Her- far from adopting the plurality system in than before they received their annuity. It takes the election of town Representatives, so but about THREE days, for the human fiend to much cracked up by both parties in the filch their money from them, and loften after their Milton Clark, Senate, Jan 30 .- Mr. Benton submitted fall, they actually require a majority in money is gone, they dispose of their blanket, gun, certain resolutions, one expressing the the choice of Electors of President and and horse for the fire water, instances were not opinion that the President ought to give Vice President. This is a sign not to be unfrequent where an Indian has sold his horse to notice for the immediate termination of the mistaken of the prophetic glance of the the trader for two gallons of whiskey, and after betenth article of the treaty relating to the Democracy, as to the effect of the new coming sober bought him back at the price of two human Liberty. The last of which, in his view, delivery of fugitives from justice; the oth- political element at work in the country. hundred dollars to be paid from the next annuity, should be the first and great object of the people.

> fast falling away like the autumn leaves of the form a Franklin County Liberty Association, in cruel attack of Dr. Dewey upon colored forest-I faint, for I know that soon, very soon order more effectually to scatter light on the great people brought out, furnishes valuable sta- we shall all be gone-none will be left to keep the subject of human rights, and also on the foul systistics in relation to the longevity of the flag waving over the graves of their fathers. In tem of American Slavery-to concentrate our free colored population. The circumstan- view of these facts, well may we exclaim I trem moral and political power for its overthrow. ces of this class of population at the north, ble for my country when I reflect that God is And we recommend the adoption of the following The climate is not congenial—the white At New York I spent a Sabbath. In company y to encounter the most overwhelming We visited two schools of colored children, one liberties are utterly subverted. competition. Under such circumstances, superintended, conducted, and taught wholly by 5. Resolved, That as Righteousness exalteth a Dr. Smith furnishes a table, which demon-adults. In this school were many scholars who in the gift of the people. could read readily, who had obtained all their in- 6. Resolved, That the slave power has long By the census of 1840, it appears that struction from this Sabbath School. Quite a num- used, and still uses, the whig and democratic parber of them were hopefully pious, mostly adults. ties as the instruments of accomplishing the ob-Females. now begin to read some. The Superintendent told rendered these parties unworthy of support by the 15 62 per ct. me that when they first came to the school they people. you some account of my visit to the Georgia land.

upon the Sun's rays. He stated an entire new theory, and sustained it with strong arguments. SNOW.

For the Liberty Standard. FRANKLIN COUNTY LIBERTY CONVEN-TION

Agreeable to a call made for a County Liberty Convention, a respectable number of citizens from on Thursday the 28th of March 1844.

At 11 o'clock, A. M. the Convention was called Col. Joseph Dyer Jr. of Philips was chosen

Charles G. Smith of New Sharon, Secretary. The Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. D. R Randall of Hallowell.

Voted and chose a committee of five to furnish ousiness for the consideration of the Convention. This Committee consisted of, Austin Willey of Hallowell, Seth May of Winthrop, John Titcomb of Farmington, Nathaniel Gammon of Philips, Eben'r. Childs of Farmington.

Chose Samuel B. Morse of Wilton, and Hebro Mayhew of Chesterville, a committee to take a roll of the Convention, who reported the follow-

PHILLIPS. Nathaniel Gammon. John Smith, Philips. Joseph Dver Jr. Lother Russell, STRONG Israel Folsom,

INDUSTRY. T. A. Merrill, B So Edwards FARMINGTON.

Asa Butterfield 2d. R. C. Bailey, M. S. Norcross John Titcomb, Eben'r. Childs, Peter R. Tufts. Elijah Smith, Joseph Knowlton,

E. Ellis, Sylvanus Davis, Adrid H. Greely Ellis Sweet. John Stevens, William Smith TEMPLE David Tripp, Benj. N. Leach,

T. M. L. Davis,

Lemuel Jenkins WELD. Francisco Davis,

Wm. Scales.

C. Morse,

Rufus C. Taylor, NEW PORTLAND

NEW SHARON. Warren Bullen, C. G. Smith Joshua Bullen, N. G. Baker. O. H. Berry; J. T. Hawes. John Cook.

Samuel Wyman Caleb Willard HALLOWELL. Laban Lincoln Austin Willey. D. B. Randall,

NO. 3. Wm. Toothacher. WILTON.

J. W. Walker, C. Blanchard, Nathaniel Dyke, S. B. Morse, MERCER. O. Richardson,

STARKS. W. E. Folsom, CHESTERVILLE.

Hebron Mayhew, Jacob Ames, EAST LIVERMORE

Lowell Parker, NORRIDGEWOCK. Rufus Bixby, Sumner Bixby, BLOOMFIELD.

WINTHROP.

KENTUCKY.

fugitive slave from Kentucky gave a very interesting explanation of the comparative value of Tariffand Anti-Tariff-Bank and Sub-Treasury and

me while we were conversing about the miseries are the law-makers under God, and that our Ruand death consequent upon the sale of whiskey and lers and Legislators are the servants of the people, the profligacy of the soldiers among them, Sir, it is at the ballot-box, that the great battle against said he, can not your chief put a stop to these slavery is to be fought.

things? as I look upon my people and see them 3d. Resolved, Therefore, that it is expedient to Constitution. (See Constitution below.)

4. Resolved, That the recent attempt to annex race, the presence of which has extermi- with one of the appointed visitors-I visited a Texas to these United States by the most extranated or expelled the Indian tribes, is number of the missionary schools, composed of ordinary and unprecedented exercise of the Treaconstantly bearing down upon them .- | children gathered from the homes of the poor and ty-making power, shows the desperation to which They are excluded from ordinary oppor- many from the dens of ignominy and crime. Here slaveholders are driven to preserve their " pecutunities of education; curtailed in their probably they receive all the instruction, certainly liar Institutions;" and calls in thunder tones upon means of support, and doomed continual- all of a religious nature, that they usually obtain. the free States to hasten the rescue before their

most people are prepared to admit, what colored persons. I have never seen better order nation while sin is a reproach to any people,' we slaveholders assert to be a fact, that the and attention in any school than this. The other cannot, as a nation, expect to be either happy, prosslaves are far longer lived than the free was made up of children gathered from notorious perous or free, while slaveholders and duelists or colored people, because better cared for. part of the city, called the fire points, -and some their apologists, are elevated to the highest offices

11 22 per ct. loft or story. But I am spinning too long a yarn-dence, in establishing justice and securing the du

Here we find that whilst 22.63 per cent the Potomac, escaped. But I must reserve the ac- United States, and of JAMES APPLETON for Gov

The second article of the Constitution and some of the above resolutions elicited considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Willey, Titcomb, D. B. Randall, Morse, Coburn, May, Cook, Hawes, Mayhew, Ames and others took part. During the afternoon and evening, Messrs. May and Willey remarked at considerable length and with much force and eloquence upon the 6th resolution -Mr. Milton Clark and Mr. Swift, falso made remarks upon this resolution.

A County Central Committee was chosen, consisting of Ebenezer Childs of Farmington, Joshua Bullen of New Sharon, Samuel B. Morse of Wilton, Jacob Ames of Chesterville, and Nathaniel Gammon of Phillips.

Voted that the thanks of this Convention be sublished in the Liberty Standard and Franklin Our remarks respecting their county meeting Voted, that the doings of this Convention be presented to the proprietors of this House for its

se during their sitting. Voted to adjourn this Convention without day CHARLES G. SMITH, Secretary.

FRANKLIN COUNTY LIBERTY ASSOCIA-

TION. There is but one proper and EFFECTUAL mode by which the overthrow of slavery can be accomlished, and that is by LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY and this, so far as my suffrage can go, shall NOT BE [Washington

We whose names are subscribed, adopting heartily the above resolution of the Father of his Country, do hereby unite ourselves with the Liberty Party, and agree to form an Association un- large, some of them very large, and a new inter der the following

CONSTITUTION

be the 'Franklin County Liberty Association,' and He and his brothers appear to be sent like M. any resident of this county may become a member ses, to cry in the ears of the nation's sovereign by subscribing to this Constitution.

ART. 2d. Our object shall be the concentration of our moral and political power for the destruction of slavery in our country.

ation, shall be a County Central Committee of five, Liberty paper ever 'calculated on 8000 votes whose location shall be as central as practical, who that state, as has been alleged, so far as we know shall hold their office for the term of one year, and but we shall be able to show, we think, when until others are chosen in their stead; and that votes are all in a greater per cent. gain than ei they shall have power to fill any vacancy that whigs or democrats. shall occur in their body. The duties of said com- Connecticut is the most proslavery state mittee shall be to call meetings of the Associa- of Mason and Dixon's line, indeed, more than tion, whenever they shall deem it expedient; to some south of it. A political tornado, perhap correspond with town Committees; to procure never equalled, has passed over the state, incre Lecturers to meet applications from Towns; to ing the vote of the pro slavery parties considers provide a depository for tracts, and periodicals for bly above that of 1840, yet the Spartan Libert distribution, to meet such calls as may be made on Band stood firm and increased their strength over behalf of Towns; and in general, to do in co-op. last year. It was then 1872, now, so far as eration with the Town Committees, whatever may ceived, 1950. be necessary and proper for an effective organization of the party; for spreading light, and for tian Freeman, there was no organization, no le concentrating right-thinking minds—so that what turer has been in the field except one a part of the is deeply felt, may be boldly acted, as becometh time, desperate and unscrupulous efforts were Free American Citizens

ALT. 4th. It is recommended to the Liberty Abolitionists of the several towns in the county to Liberty men, who could not be cajoled out of their appoint Town Central Committees consisting, where practicable, of one for each School District in each town, to correspond and co-operate with the County Central Committee; to take measures to have lectures and public meetings for dis. umph. But they have not only done this, but prob cussion, and where Lecturers are wanted, seasonably to notify the County Committee of the time and place; to circulate information, not only by increasing the circulation of Anti-Slavery papers, but by distributing tracts, and cheap publications on the subject to be loaned or given away as may be thought best; and in general to do whatever, and all that may be properly done to advance the interest of true liberty throughout the several

tees to make returns to the County Central Com- great capital from this letter, but they will certain mittee of all the Liberty voters in the several towns; which names are to be kept on file or en- does not answer the questions whether, should rolled by the County Committee, in a book to be there be a liberty ticket in Kentucky, or were he kept for that purpose.

TRACTS IN BELFAST.

William O. Poor of Belfast will volunteer to estab- best wishes; and in his letter he has distinctly lish an Anti-Slavery Tract Depot in Belfast, so as stated that he will adopt its principles after the to supply that county with tracts as they shall want, next election, for if he will not then vote for While the Committee were out, Milton Clark a Will you please to give notice of it in the next slaveholder, as he says, he certainly will not for Standard. Yours, &c. H. WATERS.

Augusta, April 6.

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

The Marquis of Westminster has given £500 to Lord pardon thy servant in this thing.' er calling upon the President for information concerning any slaves, committing any slaves, committing the doubt they have made many excellent guns, blankets, &c. after the same rate. I leave resolutions which after discussion were adopted for blankets, &c. after the same rate. I leave resolutions which after discussion were adopted for blankets, &c. after the same rate. I leave resolutions which after discussion were adopted for blankets, &c. after the same rate. I leave resolutions which after discussion were adopted for blankets. And it gives the funds of the Anti-Corn-Law League. All the accounts agree that the progress of the League is far beyond any thing previously accomplished.— The donations are very large, from various sources, and the influence which the cause is now securing, is beyond all precedent. Many strong minds, that had not previously taken any decided interest in the recognized by the strong many strong minds, that had not previously taken any decided interest in the recognized by the strong many strong minds, that had not previously taken any decided interest in the recognized by the strong many strong minds, that had not previously taken any decided deemed fit to rule over a Remultican Christian per interest in the movement, have now come out, deemed fit to rule over a Republican, Christian per and the war upon the Corn-Laws, in the future, ple.' There, gentlemen whigs, sow that among will be sustained by an army very different from the people, and do not complain of the fruit. that which the advocates have heretofore coped ter you have written your own death-warrant, de

with.

The great mass of the people, it would seem, are becoming better informed, in regard to the operations of the Corn-Laws, than they have here tofore been. It begins to be understood that the prosperity of all classes (save the wealthy landholders) would be advanced, by the removal of the Corn-Laws, and that they should now feel and eight short months even, this ground is to be law the strength of the corn-Laws, and that they should now feel and eight short months even, this ground is to be law to be the strength of the corn-laws, and that they should now feel and the corn-laws, and that they should now feel and the corn-laws, and that they should now feel and the corn-laws, and that they should now feel and the corn-laws, and that they should now feel and the corn-laws, and that they should now feel and the corn-laws, the can now be barely endured, and in four years more he must be law aside, with all other slaveholders, as UNFIT to the corn-laws, the corn-laws are the corn-laws, the corn-laws are the corn-laws. exercise a decided interest in favor of their re- ken in reference to all future elections.

To the farmers of the United States, at this parpect. It is but recently that we have enjoyed any trade in American provisions with England. Up to the present time, however, it amounts to mill-behalf of slavery is in total violation of the continue of deliberation of the continue of the ions of dollars; and if all unjust restrictions stitution, 'yet, on account of Henry's darkness' could be removed, it would be impossible to conjecture the extent to which it might be carried.— The removal of the Corn-Laws, in England, would and of 'universal liberty,' he can vote for him be likely to prove of great advantage to the grain administer a government founded upon those vel growing regions of the United States. It would principles of liberty. His alleged want of light enable them to sell their surplus crops, to feed the population in the overrun towns of England, at fair prices; and thus, while it would benefit the tion. agriculturists of our country, it would be directly adding to the comfort and happiness of the millons in the overrun towns of Great Britain .- [Sat-

I noticed a class of little curly headed boys who now begin to read some. The Superintendent told me that when they first came to the school they me that when they first came to the school they were just about as ignorant as the brute. He said he asked one of them 'where he lived?' Osaid Females. It is a shameless the per ct. The when I sat down to write I intended to have given you some account of my visit to the Georgia land.

When I sat down to write I intended to have given blessings of Liberty to all the inhabitants of the make the expression of opinions and sentiments hazardous and baneful. Every gentleman holder, and a nephew to the candidate of his part of the control of the candidate of his part of the cand pen 'in Washington. This is a place where runa
8. Resolved, That we heartly respond to the mote or facilitate any political object, and all decent has not quite abandoned them, though in the mote or facilitate any political object, and all decent has not quite abandoned them, though in the property of the candidate of the spirit of the candidate of the spirit of the candidate 36 and under 100—15 46 per ct. pen' in Washington. This is a place where runa36 and under 100—15 46 per ct. way slaves are kept. This is the place from which nomination of James G. Birney and Thomas editors should cautiously refrain from the exercise science, principle and promise he has evidently respond to the mote or facilitate any political object, and all decent editors should cautiously refrain from the exercise science, principle and promise he has evidently respond to the mote or facilitate any political object, and all decent editors should cautiously refrain from the exercise science, principle and promise he has evidently respond to the mote or facilitate any political object, and all decent editors should cautiously refrain from the exercise science, principle and promise he has evidently respond to the mote or facilitate any political object, and all decent editors should cautiously refrain from the exercise science, principle and promise he has evidently respond to the mote or facilitate any political object, and all decent editors should cautiously refrain from the exercise science, principle and promise he has evidently respond to the mote or facilitate any political object, and all decent editors should cautiously refrain from the exercise science, principle and promise he has evidently respond to the mote or facilitate any political object. the girl who jumped from the long bridge into Morris, for President and Vice President of the of such foul means to promote even a good end.

LIBERTY STANDARD

HALLOWELL, APRIL 11, 1844

THE LIBERTY TICKET NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT, A. D. 1844

JAMES G. BIRNEY OF MICHIGAN FOR VICE PRESIDENT THOMAS MORRIS

OF OHIO.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES APPLETON.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

This county has taken the field with a sober a ergy not exceeded in any other part of the St. were crowded out, and now it is not worth w to repeat them. It was a good meeting, where was highly gratifying to take the friends of liber by the hand, and cheer each other on in the grestruggle. That county will do its duty.

A visit to that county is particularly pleasant a this season, as our sweet recollections of maple mo lasses can testify Only think of the great kettl. surrounded by boys and girls, old and young, with ladles, spoons, spuds and noggins! If you have nothing else to do, go to Franklin county abo the first of April.

Milton Clark, with Mr. L. Lincoln, spent a wee after the meeting in that county, and visited v ton, Phillips, Strong, New Sharon, and Mt. V. non on their way home. The meetings wer has been awakened. Clark is doing us a m important work by his eloquence, his bold and ma ART. 1st. The name of this Association shall ly bearing, and in his unusual powers of mind. Let my people go.'

> CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS. The whigs made a great outery, that the liber

ART. 3d. The standing officers of this Associ- party in that state was all run down etc. etc.

'In a great part of the State,' says the Chris made to crush us; our papers, handbills, tracts and state tickets &c. have been detained, while principles, have been assailed by a torrent of false hood and invective, almost without a parallel in the annals of party warfare.' In such circumstar ces, to retain their vote of last year, was to triably gone up to 2000. They did well.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S LETTER. We invite the particular attention of our readers

o this letter, which will be found in another place That a large slaveholder, surrounded with the slave power, should have made the great advance which he has within the short time in which his attention has been particularly turned to the sub ject, is indeed remarkable, and beyond our high ART. 5th. It is the duty of the Town Commit- est anticipations. The whigs are seeking to make fail-it will ido them no good a citizen of a free state, he would not vote the liberty ticket; and in view of his late testimony in favor of the liberty party-so full and generous-MR. WILLEY, - Dear Sir-I am informed that there is no reason to doubt it has his warmest and any one who will carry out the 'slaveholder's policy. This is the last vote-and his apology for this sounds much like the man, who, when about to bow down in the house of Rimmon, said, 'The

> lates the only two principles on which either Chrisdeemed fit to rule over a Republican, Christian per not resist the execution. This is a sorry compl

He solemnly declares that a slaveholder in

Then the apology, 'that's the rub!' Henry To the farmers of the United States, at this particular crisis, these movements in England are especially interesting. The trade in American provisions is getting to be of vast importance. All the late accounts speak most favorably of its prosther light! C. M. Clay declares that all the past ther light ! C. M. Clay declares that all the P8 his ignorance of the constitution of his country principles of liberty ! His alleged want of light is the strongest possible argument against his elec-

Mr. Clay says that he-so late a slavehold himself-surrounded by slaveholding minister and churches, may perhaps be excused for votice for a slaveholder this once. However this may be Among the many despicable and contemptible it is no rule of conduct whatever to abolitionists

oked, nor fail of being felt. oked, nor rain of being John for president of is christian were didols, such reasoning can sophers worself a candid man. We are but little weight with a candid man. We onor man arready taim another Birney.

C. M. CLAY vs. LUTHER SEVERANCE. As the Kennebec Journal has published Mr. As the published Mr. As the everance's speech and C. M. Clay's Letter in an everance in an area and sent them broad cast in the State, it may dtra and state, it may distinct view of each. of the property of the present their views side by side, bearing in present one is a young man in Kentucky, and ind that the other a Representative in te a stave in ongress from Kennebec and Franklin district in e State of Maine. (What the latter says of the perty party as rejecting "southern men," is only throw dust in the eyes, for he well knows that is party opposes no man on sectional grounds, as proved by C. M. Clay's letter. We complain him for misrepresenting us knowingly on the

oor of Congress.) CASSIUS M. CLAY. LUTHER SEVERANCE. I should be false to my Have not these, and oth-I snould be laist to a reputation, ungrate- er injuries and liabilities wn reputation, ungrate. er injuries and liabilities if to that large portion to which we have been anti-slavery men who subjected, caused the formation of a new power sympathized with formation of a new power sympathized with litical party in the north and the contract of universal which proposes to at glorious cause risch, the botten, at the polls, I do not avow my be- on the single question of that the time is near of slavery alone—deny. thand when public sen- ing to every slaveholder hand when public sen- ing to every staveholder ment will not, ought any participation in the ot, and cannot hold the government of the counaveholder guiltless.— try, so far as this party es, I will go yet farther has the power to predefine in the name yent it and driving fred declare, in the name yent it and driving fred es, I win go J the name vent it, and driving from and declare, in the name vent it, and driving from the Christian religion public trust in the free nd our republican insti- States, every man, from tions, based professed the highest to the lowon the principle of est station, who does not the greatest good to the adopt these proscriptive reatest number," that principles? Sir, I be-Election, I never can. I am ready residential hen so much light shall to carry on the princiave been shed upon this ples of the Constitution bject, should be deem- as agreed to by our revif to rule over a Re- olutionary fathers .ablican, Christian peo- They compromised this e, who shall violate, by matter of slavery, and

olding slaves, the only I am willing to abide by

principles upon their agreement on the hich either Christiani- part or the North, while

or Republicanism can I will insist that its let-

and the test of philo- ter and spirit shall not

and the test of philoster and spirit shall not phical scrutiny for a be violated on the part negle moment.—[Letter of the So th. When the Mayor of Dayton, we can no longer enhio.

dure a connection with slaveholding States, we will dissolve it peaceably; but while it exists. we will not ask a monop oly of office and political power which we should never submit to ident, or any other of-fice, merely because he is a Southern man and a arate us like two hostile clans, living on difarray, battling like Scot and Southron in past

DR. LAFON-THE MIRROR.

Dr. Lafon, a late missionary at the Sandwich lands, is now an agent for the Union Missiona-Society, which was organized for the accomedation of those friends of missions who prerred to contribute their funds through channels ot connected with slavery. Several of the oldest nd most useful missionaries of those islands canot conscientiously hold a relation to the A. B. C. .M., and still they wish to continue their labors that field; and when Dr. L. left there they hat society.

Dr. L. is an amiable and estimable man, but in prosecuting his labors he has been obliged to enounter severe opposition, and of a kind which vas not anticipated. Instead of defending his ause, he has been obliged to meet attacks upon is personal character; and in this state these asaults have come chiefly from the Christian Miror. Is this course resorted to because his argunents are difficult to be met? The policy of the old political parties is-where arguments are too lifficult to attack character; is that the policy of he Mirror? The courre of that paper is not only vicked, but very unwise. The attempt to estabish for the present organizations a monopoly of nissions and missionary efforts, is the direct way o promote their overthrow. People will exercise he right of seeking the conversion of the world n the manner they think best. As the missionry spirit becomes more diffused, the modes of acion will become more diversified; and probably t is best, all things consideared, that it should be

It is also exceedingly unwise, to say the least, to onceal the character of any benevolent society uses the following language, which we commend it presided over the storm, and calmed its raging. tom observation. Any appearance of this kind to the particular attention of the people in Bowwill weaken public confidence in it far more than doinham. avestigation, if it is right; and if wrong, it ought 'Yet, I doubt not but that among the number to be known. It was with great surprise we learned that some anti-slavery ministers in this state re-fused to allow Derivery ministers in this state reused to allow Dr. Lafon to address their people, and dare not think for themselves, that might not est the relation of the American Board with sla- agree with me fully—be it so; such creatures de Fery should so come to the light as to operate un-favorably to the interval of the interval o favorably to the interest of the Board! That Course might do in Italy, but will not in New in Bowdoinham and justly. The cause of liberty England. The churches will not support an institution, any part of whose doings is to be concealed from their full inspection.

with slavery was one cause of his leaving its ser- Liberty party.

vice, while no such reason was before the Board when his dismission was granted. He is therefore We notice in the last number of the Telegraph that he objected to its relations with slavery, be- heart. fore he received his dismission, and before he knew He says the Liberty Party has denounced John

We hope what C. M. Clay says of the influence was dissatisfaction with their position relative to We hope what the work of all denominations in slavery among the missionaries at the islands.—

We believe there is no fault whatever to be attrib.

The Telegraph of the work ministers and churches forts, will not be over-tarding his progress and efforts, will not be over-

While in this state there appears to have been If he can vote for Att article noticed, which does great injustice an attempt to eatch him in his words and make to many persons, but that paper refuses to public worshipped idols, such reasoning can him say in a certain lecture, that the missionery light to the first article noticed, which does great injustice to many persons, but that paper refuses to public to many persons, but that paper refuses to public the first article noticed, which does great injustice the first article noticed, which does great injustice to many persons, but that paper refuses to public the first article noticed, which does great injustice the first article noticed. him say in a certain lecture, that the missionary lish! Is that your magnanimity, Mr. Telegraph? boards in this country made more heathen than We wish to call the attention of abolitionists in boards in this country made more heathen than we wish to call the attention of abolitionists in that country to this fact, as an instance of whig about the problem of the published address was referred to as a clitical state. containing his views, the Mirror contemptuously says, he would have been a 'very gosling' to have stated this in print! We conversed repeatedly and freely with Dr. L. and heard several public addresses by him before the lecture referred to, 'white ones,' by the following arguments. 1st. and received no impression different from what is stated in the published address, which was, that timony of those who were opposed to him in the about as many heathen were made in this country as were reclaimed by the different missionary or. jection to a witness? Before a man can testify ganizations abroad; and that these, by their rela. against a villain, he must himself become such .tions to slavery, contributed to this result. Dr.L. That paper must never again condemn a democrat probably never said any thing different from this, however he may have been misunderstood by his are not only opposed on the particular question at tivity of friends to afford the means of sustaining

> This effort, by the Maine Missionary Society, through its editor and official organ, to oppose the principles. 2d. It is said he could not have ut-Union Missionary Society, and destroy the character of its agent, is a violation of christian propriety and ought not to be tolerated. That Society was formed for other purposes, and if sustained, must be employed for other objects.

If the present relation of the A. B. C. F. M. to slavery is right, let its position be defended on its at length by senator Walker of Mississippi, in his paid for their papers, please forward? merits; but if wrong, let that wrong be exposed and corrected. This is the manly and christian berty, and recreant to the entire North against berty, and recreant to the South, at the polls. merits; but if wrong, let that wrong be exposed late letter in favor of the annexation of Texas; berty, and recreant to the South, at the polls, at glorious cause itself, the South, at the polls, at glorious cause itself, the South, at the polls, course. But this stabbing at personal character, as in the case of Dr. Lafon and Mr. Leavitt by the Mirror, ought every where to be condemned.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTION.

see the noble liberty vote in several towns in Som- Mr. Clay never entertained the sentiments ascrierset. In the Working Man's Advocate the vote bed to him, is, in his own mind, no doubt highly

regarded that the h	Hutchinson.	White.	A
Skowhegan,	46	17	
Madison,	52	63	
Anson,	123	71	
Bloomfield,	57	8	
Fairfield,	78	62	
Norridgewock,	114	58	
Einbden,	38	44	
Ripley,	17	47	
New Portland,	38	42	
Bingham,	27	50	
No. 7 has proba	bly elected Mr. (Carv. the	de

ocratic candidate by a small majority. The vote as reported stands

Cary, Robinson, Judge Pond, 256 At the previous trial the liberty vote was but

184. Had the whigs voted for Judge Pond, he might probably have been elected; but they preferred to give the election to the ' locos.'

"LIBERTY PARTY TACTICS."

Such is the title of a long article in the Bath Telegraph respecting the late meeting of the Linnot refuse to vote for a coln Anti Slavery Society at Bowdoinham. It Southern man for Pres- was doubtless written by Mr. Sawyer, to whom coln Anti Slavery Society at Bowdoinham. It we alluded in giving some account of that meeting, or by his particular friend Mr. Sampson, or slaveholder. Such po- perhaps by both. It is the mere ventilation of litical action would sep- spleen at their total failure in the debate at that meeting, after having urged it on themselves .-The article is exceedingly erroneous in its statemountain; we could ment of facts. The committee of arrangements, never meet but in fierce at the close of the first afternoon, gave notice of the evening exercises, which were intended to dicenturies on either side vide the time about equally between the moral and the Tweed. No, sir, we political bearings of the subject, not intending to will adhere to the Union. advocate the liberty party, for that was not a meetwas informed that the subject would be open for a setts, which will of course go for Van Buren. Now reply at any future sessions of the meeting.

The writer states that we 'talked about half the audience out of doors, and disgusted three fourths stances. It is out of the question entirely. There of the balance.' We have seldom addressed a is then no other alternative but for the whigs to more attentive audience, probably not five persons take up the Liberty Ticket and give Maine to leaving till the close, which was near ten o'clock. JAMES G. BIRNEY, or let it go for Martin Van Bu-His horror at 'mixing our holy religion with poli- ren and the "locofocos." It is certain that they tics, was probably much greater than it is at mixing it with intoxicating drinks, which we underoratic and liberty party both, and if it goes to the stand he keeps and sells. He says, 'one man' Legislature, Van Buren has the State beyond stand he keeps and sens. He says, one han be could for their support, who opposed 'connecting religion with politics,' contingency. See now who will "throw away thich he is doing through his present agency for made a 'solemn impression on his mind.' He their votes," or indirectly vote for the "locos." surely must have been mesmerized, for we are assured he was not present when that man spoke !- feat his election. We are glad to learn that he is so highly susceptible of 'solemn impressions.'

He represents that we opposed the debate. This is totally incorrect. We decidedly favored a compliance with the wishes of those gentlemen to be tian Mirror. Friend Sayward you are pettish: heard in behalf of the whigs and democrats; but we suggested that it should not be regarded as a right, but a privilege stating distinctly that we desired a debate.

As to the alleged unfairness in the division of time, Mr. Sawyer asked but for one half, neither earth a hell and man a devil. When speaking of did he ask for the close; but the society gave him much more than half, and we were glad they did one kind word been said of either, but detraction his case was bad enough then. He should have signed himself, 'A pro-slavery Clay whig,' for he does not possess one evidence of anti-slavery char- MR. CLAY AND THE SOUTH CAROacter, but abundant evidence of the opposite. Milton Clark drove him out of the house in five minutes after he began to speak. The writer seems to have some doubt after all, whether Mr. Sawyer convinced quite all of that large audience, for he

The article, we are told, is a subject of ridicule is making unusual progress there since the meet-

The assertion that the doctrine of 'Church and The principal objection to Dr. L. appears to be State' was advocated, is not true, nor that ministhat he alleges that the connection of the Board ters should preach to their people to vote with the

charged with duplicity, but we think very un- another long, doleful communication over the same justly. He had a perfect right to demand his dismission without offering any reasons for so doing, ing in it worthy of notice except a few incorrect and in the contract of th and in assigning reasons, he had a perfect right to statements. The writer says that 'Rev. (!) Alvan vices and its honors. offer such (deeming them sufficient) as his discreStewart took the ground that an active abolitionist tion suggested. This is a right which all men was sure of heaven.' He has never expressed any claim. But he did distinctly inform the Board such sentiment, unless the action was from a right

that any one had been written, or would be writ- Q. Adams, which is not true. Neither is it true Connecticut election that the whigs possess the ten, before his letter should be received by the that ministers are urged to tell their hearers to vote Roard. The fact that his letter was not received with the Liberty party. The general theme of till after his dismission had been forwarded was complaint is—that the Liberty party has for 'its not his dismission had been forwarded was complaint is—that the Liberty party has for 'its not his dismission had been forwarded was complaint is—that the Liberty party has for 'its not his dismission had been forwarded was complaint is—that the Liberty party has for 'its not had been forwarded was complaint is—that the Liberty party has for 'its not had been forwarded was complaint is—that the Liberty party has for 'its not had been forwarded was complaint is—that the Liberty party has for 'its not had been forwarded was complaint is—that the Liberty party has for 'its not had been forwarded was complaint is—that the Liberty party has for 'its not had been forwarded was complaint is—that the Liberty party has for 'its not had been forwarded was complaint is—that the Liberty party has for 'its not had been forwarded was complaint is—that the Liberty party has for 'its not had been forwarded was complaint is—that the Liberty party has for 'its not had been forwarded was complaint is—that the Liberty party has for 'its not had been forwarded was complaint is—that the Liberty party has for 'its not had been forwarded with the Liberty party had been forwarded with the Liberty p not his fault. The Board should not have write object to connect religion with politics. (And the ten so soon. Besides, they well knew that there editor highly commends the article.)

The Telegraph acknowledges the receipt of a communication from Rev. C. C. Cone in reply to the first article noticed, which does great injustice

THE LAST ARGUMENTS.

The Kennebec Journal proposes to close its defence of Henry Clay respecting black slaves or The sentiments attributed to him rest on the tesdebate. But who ever heard before of such an obon whig testimony, for in such cases the parties orders at the shortest notice. We rely on the acissue, but opposed politically and strongly. We this mode of usefulness. shall see how long that paper will abide by its own tered the sentiments alleged of him, because he urged the admission of Missouri as tending to the abolition of slavery. That editor should know that this was the favorite argument with the slaveholders generally, by which they threw dust in the eyes of the north. The same argument is urged penditures, will those good friends who have not hence on the reasoning of the Journal. Mr. W cannot be in favor of slavery.

The statement that the 'charge rests on the inrect. The testimony, especially of the latter, is positive and unequivocal. The [grave assertion of No. 5 has made no choice. It is gratifying to this editor that he has 'no hesitation in saying important.

The accusation of having used such language was repeatedly made on the floor of the House, and to Mr. Clay's face at the time, then published in the journal of proceedings in the Intelligencer; and had it been false he would have promptly corrected it, as is frequently done by members of congress. The statement is unquestionably true.

The Kennebec Journal thinks us uncharitable in not presuming that Mr. Morse did not dodge on the vote to which we alluded two weeks since .-When he shows any good reason why his vote does not appear on the question, we will give it to any measure determined on by the overseers. our readers. That paper adds the following amiable passage;

The editors of the so called liberty papers, in the spirit of canting hypocrisy, and with characteristic meannes, some time since accused another r ember of Congress from this State, of dodging an important vote, when he was confined to room and under the care of a physicien, and you Mr. Willey, gave currency to the vile slander by publishing a contemptible insinuation in relation to the matter from an unprincipled letter writer from Washington.

Now neighbors, take that charge against us right back, or forever hold your peace about incorrect statements in liberty papers. We did not 'give currency ' to the charge referred to against Mr. Severance, and that 'unprincipled letter writer,' (Mr. Leavitt) promptly called on Mr. S., learned the cause of his absence, and corrected the error into which he was very naturally led. See if you will do as well.

THE ISSUE.

The Legislature ordered that the electors of President and Vice President shall be chosen by a majority, instead of a plurality vote; otherwise the ing for that purpose. At the close the audience choice shall go to the Legislature, as in Massachuit is certain as destiny that the whigs cannot obtain to the Oregon territory, was clear and undisputed, the electoral vote of Maine, under these circumbetween 42 and 54 40; and secondly, that it is the the electoral vote of Maine, under these circum-

The loss of this State to Van Buren might de-

A BEAUTIFUL GEM.

See what the Bangor Courier thinks of the "Its attacks upon Mr. Clay and the South are

the most atrocious that can possibly be conceived of. They are not the warm outpourings of an inbut they are the ebulitions of a cold heart, imbued As to the alleged unfairness in the division of with rancor, malice, hate, revenge, and those kincalumny and falsehood have marked its course as blood does the track of the wounded wolf."

LINA WHIGS.

The Clay Club in South Carolina have, among many other reasons, expressed the following, as the ground of their preference for Henry Clay: 'When the Missouri controversy endangered the permanency of our institutions, his master spir-

The English of this is, that when the Missour question was agitated, slavery was endangered, but by the interference of Henry Clay the anti-slavery feeling was crushed, the North quited and sub-jected, and slavery was perpetuated. Is not this a great reason why free people should support Mr. Clay? [Signal of Liberty.

MR. CLAY AND THE MAINE WHIGS. At the whig State Convention, held in the City f Portland in 1842, the following vote was passed with acclamation.

'Resolved, That whether we regard him as the eloquent advocate in the war of 1812, as the able negotiator at Ghent, as the great conservator of the Union, when our very national existence was threatened by the Missouri question, as the active philanthropist (!) &c. &c. Henry Clay is our first

the great 'Abolition Party' of the country. As utes north latitude.

2d. That it is the imperious duty of the govern-Maine was made by Henry Clay an ass to drag slaveholding Missouri into the Union, it is most appropriate that its driver should receive its ser-

The House of Representatives has voted etitution, 156, to 13.

GRATITUDE.-It cannot be denied since the commendable virtue of being grateful for small favors. No Governor is elected

It is to be regretted that this man had not re- Fessenden attended. We were unable to be there. The cause in Cumberland County is onward.

> WHY DON'T THEY ANSWER? Neither Henry Clay nor Martin Van Buren have yet answered the question whether they are peatedly called on so to do. A rumor has been seconded. set afloat that Mr. Clay is opposed to it, but that is probably to pacify northern ears. He has heretofore been in favor of it, how is he now? Call

THE TRACTS! THE TRACTS!! We have now ready a New Series of powerful Liberty Tracts.

No. 1. Mr. Clay's Sympathy with Labor 4 pages

No. 2. The Long Bridge 4 pages.

No. 3. Bible Politics, 4 pages. No. 4. Dr. Beecher's Sermon, 8 pages.

No. 5. Influence of the Slave Power, 4 pages. County Depositories can be supplied, and all

THE RIGHT THING, NO. 3. Phillips has followed the example of Freeport and Bowdoinham, and ordered ten additional copies (less one) of the Standard. What town will

D Our receipts are still a little below our ex-

CONGRESS. IN SENATE.

Monday, March 25. The statement that the 'charge rests on the in-ferences' of Messrs. Taylor and Rich, is [not cor-the adjournment of the two Houses of Congress. Mr. Benton made a speech against the present tariff, and in favor of a low uniform system of du

> The Massachusetts (legislative) resolutions, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas, were presented by Mr. Bates, laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bates from the committee on !pensions, reported a bill to continue in force for four years onger, the act of 1842, giving pensions to the ving widows of certain officers.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from Jus. Lynch, of Pa. in behalf of the annexation of Tex-Mr. Tappan said he had received a remonstrance

against the annexation of Texas, which he was doubtful about presenting, because no such proposition had yet been submitted. The above is a curions illustration of the different feelings excited among politicians at Washington, between petitions for and petitions against March 26.

The Senate was engaged in a debate on the tar-iff, Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, making one of his able speeches in defence of the doctrine of protection

Mr. Merrick's bill to reduce the rates of post age, was again postponed.
The military academy bill was reported by committee on finance without amendment. Also he fortification bill.

A bill to increase the salary of the district judge of Ohio, gave rise to a considerable debate. was opposed on the grounds of inequality.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 25.

Mr. Giddings presented a resolution in opposition to those of Mr. Dromgoole, upon the subject of the Massachusetts resolutions. The House efused to receive it. The vote on Giddings's motion was taken in si

lence, party interests proving sufficiently control-ling to prevent a call for the yeas and nays, which requires one-fifth of the members present. This shows that the Whigs are not proud of their vote on Friday, that the Hon. Representative is a thing too sacred to be examined or discussed. So they let Giddings's motion be hushed up without the yeas and nays! Wonder what Mr. Giddings thinks now of the certainty that the Whigs will

arow his views on slavery.

Mr. Hughes of Mo., offered two resolutions; one declaring that the claim of the United States duty of the government to take possession of all this territory, and to proceed to organize a territorial government there.

Mr. Black of Georgia, moved a third resolution. as an addition, which was accepted by Mr. Hughs as one of his own. The third resolution declared, "That it was the best interests of the country, to

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll moved to lay the resolutions on the table. The motion prevailed by ayes and noes, 166 to 66.
Mr. Lewis of Alabama, offered a resolution in

structing the committee of ways and means to report as to the expediency of requesting the president of the United States to inform these governments who will receive our bread-stuffs, beef, pork and grain at 20 per cent, that we will receive their imports at 20 per cent. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 88 to 64.

Mr. Black of S. C. submitted a resolution to

compel (by an order of the House) the select committee to report to-morrow upon the Massachuschusetts resolutions to amend the constitution.— Mr. Adams is chairman of the select committee and has been ready to report since early in Feb-

The following is Mr. Giddings's resolution which was not shirked by a secret vote, but thrown over by the rule, as occasioning debate. It very handsomely turns the tables upon Dromgoole'

preservation of the Union of these States, should yields to the National Government her chief sour-

other part of that instrument. Resolved. That every attempt to subvert this mportant right of the people should be promptly

the House not to interfere with the negotiationsperhaps to postpone the whole subject till after the presidential election—doubtless with the private understanding, that whether Clay or Van Buren gets it, the will of the slaveocracy shall then be complished.

Mr. Hughes offered a resolution, which, having been modified, on motion of Mr. Black, of South Carolina, so as to embrace that portion which reates to Texas, read as follows : 1. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House,

the United States has a clear and indisputable tihoice.'
the to all the country on the northwest coast of America, commonly called the Oregon from the union of sentiment between the two extremes of 42d parallel of north latitude to 54 degrees 40 min-

down the proposition from Mass, to alter the Con- nexation can be accomplished upon fair and legit-

Mr. Willis Green was in favor of that motion, he said, because he could not tell to how much dollars. land we were entitled in Oregon.

We are informed that the Convention at New Gloucester was an excellent meeting. Gen. I and we were entitled in Oregon.

Mr. Hughes asked the yeas and nays, which but it was passed by a tremendous majority, yeas 109 nays 36.

This cuts down the pay of all officers and printed as follows: yeas 106, nays 66.

Adjournment of Congress. Mr Saunders offered the following resolution,

and demanded the previous question:
Resolved, That it is inexpedient to fix a day of adjournment until the Texan and Oregon questions, and the tariff and retrenchment bills, shall have been acted on by both houses of Congress. The demand for the previous question was not

So the resolution was laid over for debate. The Tariff.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, offered a resolu-tion, approving the views of General Jackson in 1842. in favor of the protective policy. The House first refused to lay it on the table, and refused to second the demand for the previous ques-

tion.
Mr Brown of Indiana, offered the following amendment to the resolution, and demanded the previous question :

That this House approve of the sentiments of Henry Clay, expressed in his speech at the extra-session of Congress, 1841, as follows: "Carry out the principles of the compromise act, look to revenue alone for the support of government. Do not raise the question of protection, which I hop-ed had been put to rest. There is no necessity

Mr. Hale moved that the whole subject be laid on the table.

The motion was rejected. Under the previous question the amendment was rejected; yeas 82, nays 84.
Mr. Morris, when his name was called, said that,

before he voted, he should like to inquire of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Brown,) whether this was a correct copy of Mr. Clay's remarks? No answer given.

Loud cries to order. No answer given.
Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, seeing no capital was likely to come of this moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Pending which, the House adjourned. On Saturday last, Mr. Paterson, from the com-

mittee on the public lands, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting the un-sold lands in the State of Ohio to that State, reported that it was inexpedient to grant the unsold lands to the State of Ohio. March 26.

On Tuesday, the first business properly before the House, was the unfinished business growing out of the forgery of Mr. Clay's opinions upon the subject of the tariff. Mr. Weller moved to postpone the subject .-

The Whig members were for having no postponement of such a subject; and as Mr. Clay's name had been most shamefully used, they were for compelling the majority to show their hands at once. Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved to lay the whole subject upon the table. The year and nays were called, and it was rejected, ayes 22 noes 132

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, then moved to reconsider the vote of last evening, by which Mr. Clay's forged opinions had been rejected. The object understood was to allow this unjust amendment to be withdrawn. This vote was reconsidered, and then some of

the preliminary votes, and finally the House be came involved in inextricable confusion, on points of order, till at length (the Virginia speaker cut the tangled skein by a summary decision that all debate was out of order, and that the subject must go over. The majority sustained the speaker, as in duty bound. Having elected a slaveholder they can do no less than stick to him.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Clinton, of N

York calling upon the secretary of war to inform the House by what authority Lieut. Bragg had been ordered to his post when absent on a furlough Also, to inform the House whether he had been arrested in this city, or whether his arrest had not been subsequent to his being summoned before the military committee, to give testimony in a case then pending.

A resolution was adopted setting apart the 1st 2d and 3d of May, for the consideration of district business.

A bill to incorporate the body of Odd Fellows

A bill to incorporate the body of Odd Fellows

A bill to incorporate the body of Odd Fellows York calling upon the secretary of war to inform the House by what authority Lieut. Bragg had

A bill to incorporate the body of Odd Fellows

of the District of Columbia, was, after a debate, laid on the table by a large vote. Also a bill to incorporate the Masons of the District. Right.

Mr. Bidlack of Pa. reported a joint resolution, authorizing the President of the United States to

select a permanent home for the Winnebago In-The bill to remount the 2d regiment of dragoon was taken up.
Mr. Cross of Arkansas said there were 2200

rier between the whites and Indians, and to guard this fronties there were but 2,247 officers and soldiers, while there were within striking distance 40,000 Indian warriors. Mr. Hale of New Hompshire, thought the ex

penses of the army ought to be greatly reduced, rather than increased. The bill passed, 95 to 56. So much for democratic retrenchment. The House then went into committee of the whole upon the army bill. Mr. Brinckerhoff of

Ohio, moved an amendment to the bill, which gave rise to considerable discussion, to dismiss all supernumeraries in the army after July next, with three months extra pay.
Right. They might all be well deemed "su-

pernumeraries," for that matter.

The following is an exact report of Mr. Clay's remarks on the compromise, made during the extra session in 1841. The friends of protection in Massachusetts will judge for themselves whether it is their doctrine. It is identical with Mr. Van " Let me not be misunderstood, and let me en-

treat that I may not be misrepresented. I am not advocating the revival of a high protective tariff. I am for abiding by the principles of the compromise act; I am for doing what no southern man of a fair or candid mind has ever yet denied—giving to the country a revenue which may provide for the economical wants of the government, and at the same time give incidental protection to

TEXAS. Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce

Washington, Thursday, April 4th.
The Texas Annexation Treaty was completed and Democrats who agreed with him and recorded their names.

Resolved, That the right of amending the federal constitution, secure to the people in the fifth article thereof, resulting from a spirit of concession and compromise essential to the formation and the federal constitution of the debt of Texas appears to be a necessary content of the debt of Texas appears to be a necessary content. be held sacred by the friends of the Union.

Resolved, that the right of amendment extends as clearly to that portion of said Constitution which fixes the ratio of federal representation as to any other part of that instrument. having at all. I do not believe that Mr. Calhoun will separate

the Texan from the Oregon question. His friends do not think that he will take that course. The The laying on the table of both Oregon and Texan treaty could be laid before the Senate, at Texas, may be significant of the determination of once, but for reasons which render it politic to de-lay it. The friends of the annexation Treaty will take a chance, instead of no chance, for its ratification, and they will, therefore, present the two treaties together—leaving them to a common fate in the Senate. Perhaps one might sustain the other; perhaps the Oregon treaty may be so favorable to England that England will assent to the annexa-tion of Texas, as an equivalent. I do not believe that the British Minister will make any treaty in regard to the Oregon Boundary which shall be less favorable to Great Britain than the propositions offered by this government on former occasions, viz: the 49th degree of North latitude as the boundary. If any treaty be made at all it will be of this sort If the two treaties are thus presented, all difficul-ties will be removed so far as Great Britain is concerned. That the Senate will take them may be doubted. But, one cannot be ratified without the other, and, if the Senate reject them, we shall be of America, and to organize such a territorial protection to our citizens in that quarter.

3d. That it is expedient and conducive to the best interests of the country, that Texas should be annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed to the United States as soon as the annexed

Pay of the Army.

* Retrenchment is the order of the day. So far as And Mr. H. moved the previous question.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Retrenehment is the order of the day. So far as the House is concerned, a sweeping reform may be expected. The House has passed the bill reducing. the pay of the Army about five hundred thousand

Mr Cole made a strenuous effort against the hill

vates; it discharges the supernumery officers—all the second licutenants; it therefore breaks up the West Point Academy, by excluding its graduates from service; it cuts off the extra allowances as far as possible; and requires supplies to be furnished by the lowest bidder. In like manner, the re-

form is to go through the Navy and Civil List.
Will the Senate pass the Bills? I think t will. They must pass them or the Whigs must take the responsibility of their rejection. Will they do that on the eve of the Presidential election? There are signs that they will swallow the

The Reports from the Select Committee on the The Massachusetts Resolutions were ordered to be prin-

Naval Depot on the Mississippi

The subject was again debated in the Senate to-The subject was again debated in the Senate to-day. Mr. Foster warmly urged the bill as neces-sary for the defence of the West. The commerce of three fourth of the Union, he said, passed through the mouth of the Mississippi, and that immense interest was to look for its natural defence. to the Mississippi boatmen and steam boats.

"The Baptist Society of the town of Rowley, in the county of Essex, State of Massachusetts, lately accepted the present of a carpet, a chandelier, and a BIBLE for their pulpit, on condition that they would permit nothing ever to be said in their house against American Slavery!"

The Kennebec is now clear of ice, and the

Married.

In Litchfield, Joseph S. Lord to Emeline Tque. In Readfield, Samuel Guild of Augusta, to Eliza E. Lyon. Geo. W. Hunton to Emily A. Fuller. In Skowhegan, Nathan P. Burrill, of Fairfield, to Celestina Weston, of Bloomfield.

Died.

In Gardiner, on Saturday last, Wylie Crawford, aged



faction. It contains a greater quantity of Oil than blackings usually do, and is very beneficial to the

BLACKING! BLACKING!!!

JUST received a large supply of Holden's American Liquid Blacking, equal to Day & Martin's, and much cheaper, for sale wholesale and retail, at the manufacturer's prices, by

S. PAGE & CO. Also-just received a fresh supply of Drugs and

ta, within and for said County, on the last Mon day of March, 1844.

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Liberty Standard printed at Hallowell, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County, on the third Monday of April at ten of the clock A. M. and show cause, if any they have, why the same shou!d not be allowed.

JAMES G BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Saganaw City, Michigan.
J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others in lands,

LIBERTY TRACT DEPOSITORY,

HALLOWELL.

No. 4—Don't throw away your vote, 4 pages. No. 5—John Quincy Adams's Letter, 8 pages. No. 6—The Tyrant Paupers, or where the Mon-

ENRY B. STANTON, Attorney and Coun sellor at Law, No. 10 State Street, (up

tairs) Boston. stairs) Boston.

Mr. S. practices in all the State Courts of Massachusetts, and in the United States' Circuit and District Courts, including all matters in Bank-

Postrict Courts, nuptor, Equity, Admiralty, &c. References:—Sanuel E. Saware, Esq. Boston

THE LIBERTY STANDARD

AS PUBLISHED ON THURSDAY MORNING. Communications for the Standard, to be addressed

AUSTIN WILLEY - EDITOR.

BUYING INDULGENCES .- The Herald of Freedom

36 years; Augusta Boynton, aged 21. In Sebasticook, Mrs. Ann M. Forbes, aged 28. In Whitefield, Franklin, son of Dea. S. Wheeler, 28.



GREAT IMPROVEMENT. Encourage Home Manufacture, and save 30 per ct. OLDEN'S AMERICAN LIQUID BLACK-ING is now decidedly the best article of the kind in the market, and is warranted to give satis-

leather. Mr. Cross of Arkansas said there were 2200 It may be obtained, at wholesale and retail, of miles of frontier where there was no natural bar-

Medicines, Fancy articles, Perfamery, &c., &c., for sale as above, at reduced prices.

Hallowell, Nov. 1, 1843. KENNEBEC, 88 .-- At a Court of Probate in Augus

day of March, 1844.

ELOTES A. MARROW administrator on the estate of Harvey Pettengill late of Winthrop in said County, deceased, having presented his second and final account of Administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance. Also his own private account as creditor to said estate.

ORDERED. That the said Administrator give no

WMS. EMMONS, Judge.

A true copy.
Attest: Francis Davis, Register.

pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give informaton generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming emi-

THE LIBERTY STANDARD OFFICE,

NO. 2.—The Right sort of Politics, containing 4 pages.
No. 3.—The influence of the Slave Power, 4 pa-

No. 7—Bible Politics, 4 pages.
No. 7—Bible Politics, 4 pages.
No. 9—The Compact, or What have State Politics to do with Slavery, 4 pages.
PRICE—12 pages for 1 cent, or 300 Tracts of 4 pages each, for \$1,00.
Also, The Birney Sone for 3 cents per copy.

Nov. 9, 1843.

Boston, Oct., 1842.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. MATHEWS & STEVENS - PRINTERS,

TRRMS - Two Pollars per annum in advance

DANIEL CADY, Esq., Johnstown. 1842. New York.

Annexation of Texas. BY A YANKEE. Rouse up, New England! Buckle on your mail of proof

Your stern old hate of tyranny, your deep contempt of crime;
A traitor plot is hatching now, more full of woe and shame,
Than ever from the iron heart of bloodiest despot came! Six slave States added at a breath! One flourish of a pen, And fetters shall be rivetted on millions more of men!
One drop of ink to sign a name, and slavery shall find
For all her surplus flesh and blood a market to her mind!

A market where good democrats their fellow-men may O, what a grin of fiendish glee runs round and round through hell!

How all the damned leap up for joy and half forget their To think men take such pains to claim the notice of

Is 't not enough that we have borne the sneer of all the And bent to those whose haughty lips in scorn of us are curl'd Is 't not enough that we must hunt their living chattels

And cheer the hungry bloodhounds on that howl upon their track Is 't not enough that we must bow to all that they de-

These cotton and tobacco lords, these pimps of slavery?
That we must yield our conscience up to glut Oppression's maw, And break our faith with God to keep the letter of Man's But must we sit in silence by, and see the chain and whip Made firmer for all time to come in Slavery's bloody

grip?
Must we not only half the guilt and all the shame endure
But help to make our tyrant's throne of flesh and blood If hand and foot we must be bound by deeds our fathers signed,
And must be cheated, gull'd and scorn'd, because they too were blind,
Why, let them have their pound of flesh—for that is in

But woe to them if they but take a half hair's-breadth beyond!

Is water running in our veins! Do we remember still Old Plymouth rock, and Lexington, and glorious Bunker Hill? The debt we owe our fathers' graves and to the yet un-Whose heritage ourselves must make a thing of pride or scorn? Gray Plymouth Rock hath yet a tougue, and Concord is

not dumb,
And voices from our fathers' graves, and from the future come; They call on us to stand our ground, they charge us still Not only free from chains ourselves, but foremost to make free! The homespun mail by mothers wove, that erst so free-

ly met
The British steel, clothes hearts as warm with Pilgrim virtues yet, Come, Brethren, up! Come, Mothers, cheer your sons once more to go
Forth to a nobler battle-field than with our olden foe! Come, grasp your ancient buckler, gird on your ancient sword, Let freedom be your bastion, your armory God's word, Shout "God for our New England!" and smite them hip

The cursed race of Amelek, whose armor is a lie! They fight against the law of God, the sacred human One charge from Massachusetts, and their counsels fall apart!
Rock the old Cradle yet once more! let Faneuil Hall The anger of true-hearted men, the lightning of the

North!

Awake, New England! While you sleep the foes ad-Already on your strong hold's wall their bloody banner shines, Awake! and hurl them back again in terror and despair, The time has come for earnest deeds, we've not a man

Miscellann.

THOUGHTS FROM THE COUNTRY.

WILTON, (near Richmond, Va.,) Feb. 29. Did any body ever hear of a newspaper editor tion, aye, for the want of something else, (or, havbed-time by some four hours yet. Well, then, what am I to do? There is no wife here to chatter with,-no prattle of children, for they are all tion. fast asleep an hour ago—no next door neighbor's bell to pull (the nearest being about two miles off) -no soiree, no ball to attend, no opera to go to. -A spring-like wind howls a little through the lofty and leafless catalpas and whistle little through the chinks and crevices of Virginia windows. The without sense; one had wit, but too much conceit; rooms are big. The halls are bigger. Around them all, on antique pannelings, are hung the wigged, powdered and ruffled portraits of the tenants of these walls, for some 6 or 7 generations.—

They look uneasy, as, if a stranger were among more than eight days. Easily caught, and as easi-They look uneasy, as, if a stranger were among them. It may be, they are ghosts spectres, perhaps—certainly something odd. I can't read—for physically wearied as I am from running over, all day long, the fresh turned up furrows, I should make an excellent wife, and yet have a little super-

ses, and the dogs do about me. bound rivers, and the snow clad hills of New perfect, and which is yet so delightful that a man York and the East are, of a sudden, gone. Here I am, in the midst of fresh ploughed fields, stretch-for the innumerable good qualities they possess." ing as far as my eye can reach. The early peas and the early potatoes are going in. Oats are sowed or being sowed, already. Corn ploughing is begun. The wheat fields are beautiful and green. trait of the Yankee. He cannot bear to sit down The horn roors at the break of day to summon all contented with his lot. He is always thinking more hands up. The bell soon rings for breakfast. The of the two birds in the bush than the one in his hand. It is not so much a thirst for money that important the sound of the two birds in the bush that the one in his hand. It is not so much a thirst for money that important the sound of the laboring man here, more than the savory things or the dilded pastry of the city dinner table. There is no dyspepsia, no gout. Every thing, man and animal, is fat as butter. The harness as naturally as a cabbage. Take a Yankee farmer man and animal, is fat as butter. The harness goes on the horses and mules, and the whiffletree rattles, and as the sun shines full in the East, the furrow of the fresh earth is turned up to welcome him. Oh, how I wish, fervently wish, I had been brought up a husbandman! My earnest ambition is now, first, to have that security of fortune which will enable me at this age, to study "the mystery leaded to go West. Ask him why? —and he tells you to "better his fortunes." Ask him why? —in how, and he tells you he does not know. Are and art," independent of the vicissitudes that jeopard the prosperity of all old-new-beginners, and I express this wish from no affectation, but to exclaim against the folly of sons that rush into the anxieties and labor of professions, when this hap-py, healthy life, if adopted young, is in the pow-country. Why, I wish to the heave these and dress yourself. I have had the horse to the cabriolet, and we will have a fine ride If fathers only knew what their offspring are to suffer in their professions, as the country grows older, how they would warn them from the pursuit and the false ambition? I cannot say how it may be with others, but in my vocation, (and that of the physician must be akin to it,) it will never do to sleep or to slumber. There is no reat from morning to night; or from night to wagon crowded with more rickety children—a hagmorning. It is an eternal round of violent, sick-gard, ragged, ague-shaking wretch, worrying his morning. It is an eternal round of violent, siewening labor. How much sweeter here is the lowing of cattle, or the bleating of sheep, than the click of the Napier press, or the puff of the steamengine, at home! How pure the air of the open sky, when compared with the pent-up heat of an ing in education, indolent and perhaps vicious in indicatory! anthracite stove, or the malaria of a manufactory!

I have a ravenous appetite under the healthy excitement. I can devour meat, milk, eggs-while when at home, an injured constitution is afflicted

Yankee schooner, that has been anchored off the ouse, under the banks of the river, some twentyfour hours, waiting for the tide to rise high enough to float over the sand bar. Know ye, that for years and years, a few miles below Richmond, has been lying a sand bar, which a few thousand dollars would remove, but the governors of Virginia have set it down as a "Constitutional" sand bar, which if the Federal Government removes at all 'unconstitutionally " removes; and, therefore, my Yankee friends are detained till Providence floats them up to Richmond, according to the "Constitution." I console them, however, often I console them, however, often when I am here, with some good fresh milk, and the best of fresh butter; and if they won't cut the trees on the banks of the river, unless by permission, I will throw in a few fresh eggs, when the hens will oblige us by pointing out the often unknown places where they hide them. The river, too, I must add here is my only high way. I like such a high way. It raises no dust. It leaves no path. The way-farers go by us with an air of quiet dignity. We hear nothing of them, save and except that contrivance of the Vuicans which puffs out fussily from its cigar-like funnel, and splashes like a PARVENU, to make known of what importance it is. The public road is two miles off, and near enough at that.

Ploughing and planting, in February, when New York and New England are snow clad and ice bound! Buying axes from Collinsville, shoes from Lynn, hoes and scythes from some other Yankee place! — Nearest neighbors about two miles off! So NEAR Richmond, the capitol of Vir-So NEAR Richmond, the capitol of Vir ginia, too! Unconstitutional to remove a bar that obstructs the access to its Capitol! Methinks, I hear these exclamations from many a reader, "out West," and "Down East." I have a great deal to say, gentle reader, about these very exclamasome future time, not just now. -perhaps when I come here again.

THE DIFFICULT LOVER.

"May I trouble you to inform me what gentle-man is yonder; he is about forty years of age, of an elegant appearance, good figure, well dressed, and I meet him everywhere! He is always alone whether at the play, in the park, in the streets, I never saw anybody walking with him. He looks about with an anxious and scrutinizing eye at every one who passes; he does not seem to be uncomfortable or dissatisfied with himself, and yet he never smiles. Who is he? Do, pray, tell me -and what he is looking for?"

"That," replied the friend, of whom I made these somewhat rapid inquiries, " is the modern Diogenes; not that, like the Diogenes of old, he is looking for a man; on the contrary, a women is the object of his search, and his eyes serve him for a lantern. He is rich, good-looking, of agreeable manners and excellent understanding; and yet for these twenty years, he has been in search of a wife, and hitherto in vain. The reason is, that he has created a chimera, and afterwards set himself to the support of it. I will tell you his history, and you shall judge whether he is not one of the most singular men you ever met.

When he was twenty years old, he fell in love with a young lady, very well educated, of a good family and posessing a thousand excellent qualities. He paid his addresses to her—was most assiduous his attentions-asked her parent's consent and obtained it. Everything was arranged when one evening he happened to be at a ball with his intended wife. It was then very much the rage to dance the gavotte. Diogenes could not perform the gabut his intended did so admirably. agreeable young man asked her to dance with him; she did so, aquitted herself to the admiration of all present. On the following day our friend asked passed the night; she confessed, among other things, that she had dreamt of her partner in the gavotte. Diogenes got up, wished er a good morning, broke off his marriage, and never saw her again

" A short time afterwards he was smitten by a young lady who had no fortune, but who was extremely beautiful, and not less virtuous. He succeeded in making her love him also; as he might do with most women, and every day their mutual When the marriage affection seemed to increase. was near at hand he questioned her about the state of ber heart. "Did you ever love any one before " he was asking her incessantly.

" Never, she replied, 'you are the first person that ever possessed my heart. Yet, I shall tell you, that when I was only 13 years old, I was very fond of my cousin, and used to call him my little husband This was enough for Diogenes, and again he was off.

'Some years elapsed without his making ano ther attempt, and then he was fascinated by a lady, whose beauty and wit might have induced any man to overlook some slight faults. The wedding was again fixed, when coming to visit her one day unexpectedly, he found her taking a pinch of snuff. writing for his own amusement, his own occupa- He quitted her abruptly and went abroad. He soon returned, and the first thing he did was to fall in ing nothing else) to do? A winter evening is np-love with a simple milliner, young, pretty, and on me, in my library here, with a blazing, crack-perfectly inexperienced. He would have put up ling wood fire on my hearth, and, although it is with the want of family and fortune, but one day about country bed-time, (8 o clock) it is not city be found her telling her fortune with cards. He city he found her telling her fortune with cards. He In life's fair morn—the pastor of her youth, quitted her at once, swearing he would never unite himself to a person who practised such supersti- Most touching service to his tender heart, Most sweet and solemn duty.

"Since then I cannot tell you how many en gagements he has made and broken. One lady was pretty, but a coquette; another was not a co-quette but she had not grace enough; one was afday long, the fresh turned up furrows, I should forthwith fall asleep in my chair, and have awful slumbers. I must write, then. I write to pass time. I write because, with New York habits on me, I can't go to bed at 8 o'clock, as the people, the calves, the sheep, the pigs, the mules, the horage and the door do about me. turning gray, and each year it will become difficult Well, this is change, change enough! The ice- to please the charming sex which he wished to find

you pleasantly situated? Yes. Have you not all days after their arrival, Alexander, the oldest of the comforts of life at command? Yes. You have a good farm? Yes. Then so the counterfeiters." The said, 'My father went away at [daylight; get up why on earth where the counterfeiters." The said, 'My father went away at [daylight; get up every moment, "stop the counterfeiters." The said, 'My father went away at [daylight; get up every moment, "stop the counterfeiters." The said, 'My father went away at [daylight; get up every moment, "stop the counterfeiters." The said, 'My father went away at [daylight; get up every moment, "stop the counterfeiters." The said, 'My father went away at [daylight; get up every moment, "stop the counterfeiters." The said, 'My father went away at [daylight; get up every moment, "stop the counterfeiters." The said, 'My father went away at [daylight; get up every moment, "stop the counterfeiters." The said, 'My father went away at [daylight; get up every moment, "stop the counterfeiters." The said, 'My father went away at [daylight; get up every moment, "stop the counterfeiters." The said, 'My father went away at [daylight; get up every moment, "stop the counterfeiters." The said, 'My father went away at [daylight; get up every moment, "stop the counterfeiters." The said, 'My father went away at [daylight; get up every moment, "stop the counterfeiters." The said, 'My father went away at [daylight; get up every moment, "stop the counterfeiters." The said, 'My father went away at [daylight; get up every moment, "stop the counterfeiters." The said 's a stop the why on earth, man, do you wish to leave these and dress yourself "I have had the horse put in-Why, I wish to "better my fortunes? Better his fortune! And with that vague hope he leaves the old homestead—the graves of his fathers -breaks away from all old associations-all kin-A SEASONABLE REPROOF .- One day while lady

when at home, an injured constitution is afficiently by the slightest change or irregularity of diet.—
Rush then, ye dyspeptics, into the country. Seize the plough, the grub-hoe, or the pitch-fork. Hand is the grand medication of day—numbled upon her couch, with a feeling of misery. Raffles was almost overwhelmed with grief for the loss of a tavorite child, unable to bear the sight of wher other children—unable to bear even the light it

this moment, when I hear the "heave ho" of a up in a dark room, and no one dares come near you. Are you not ashamed to grieve in this manner, when you ought to be thanking God for hav-

If that be poetry that touches the inmost springs of feeling in the heart, then to us, at least the following lines are poetry. To appreciate it fully one must know the little histories to which it refers; and be able to trace the paths of life of those who constituted the "threefold chord."— These linked memories of the heart-these pleasant yet melancholy bringings back of the past !-How do they draw forth emotions, half-pleasing, yet more than balf-sorrowful!

Mrs. Woodhull,—she must pardon us for giving her name, for her initials will be as perfect a clue here to the writer, as her name can be-has written much excellent poetry,—and she will pardon us for suggesting, that all her daily and hourly duties—all her cares and responsibilities—can hardly excuse her from oftener touching the harpstrings which discourse such eloquent music.

From the Bangor Gazette.

Thoughts suggested by reading an obituary of Mrs. Mary H. ROGERS, in the Gazette of March

And thus they pass away-The friends and playmates of our early years, When life was full of poetry, and flowers, And pleasant sunshine. One by one they Rending earth's tenderest ties. And thou art

gone, To whom so many memories still cling Of early, hy-gone days, those gladeome days When hand in hand, in the sweet summer time, We bent our footsteps to the village school, Oft resting by the way beneath the shade, Or by the brook we loved. 'Twas a long walk, But it was very pleasant; and the hours Ot school were golden ones, nor were our tho'ts Divided, for our studies were the same ; And then the roar of the same waters hushed At eve our happy hearts to rest, and lent The same soft hues of beauty to our dreams, As touched with romance all our waking hours ; Making our dreams of life flow gaily on, Like their own gushing music.

One there was One there was

Of equal age, who shared our mutual love,
And by her graceful presence ever made

Our happiness more full, our friendship drawn
Still closer by the threefold chord; who shared Our hopes and fears, and lent her cheerful aid, Whether we gathered pebbles by the brook,
Or sought to twine a May-day gift for one
We loved—our own dear Pastor. Light of heart
We were, when in our eighteenth spring we met,
Among those mossy rocks and budding flowers, To weave a simple offering, that might throw A ray of sunlight o'er the good man's life. On May-day's morn. Did it not seem to him On May-day's morn. Did it not seem to hi A pleasant token, that the time would come When we should bring our hearts in life's fresh

glow, And lay them on God's altar, there to learn Our life's great aim?

As the solemn tones Of that deep voice went up to God, to aid In consecration, 'twas a holy time—
The Sabbath of our life. And it was joy To the good shepherd thus to lead the lambs Among his flock to Christ's own fold, and bear Their willing vows to God.

Then we went out To meet life's trials, and to test our faith In God, by patience in the strife. For griefs Must come to all. And we have each been called To suffer, each to lay some beauteous gem, We fain had borne forever near our heart, In the cold silent grave. 'Twas good to see How through such chastenings God did lead the

In grace and goodness, and whene er we met, To mark thy growth in holiness of life. Twas a fresh token of the love divine, And wisdom infinite, that deals to each Their due proportion of life's griefs and joys. Now the same Power hath broke that threefold chord. And rent still tenderer ties.

'Twas a strong test Of faith's deep influence, when the dying one Gave up her new-born babe in holy trust To God; and as her last free act impressed The sacred seal on its young brow, the seal So fraught with blessings through the parent

The blessings of the covenant. Himself 'Performed the rite, who bathed her own pu

Now free from grief and care, now full of joy, And gay with hope, now tender, mournful, sad, Now solemn, now triumphant. Such was thine Sweet sister. We know not why so soon Thou art transplanted from thy earthly home Which thou hast so adorned, and where the clair Were urgent for thy longer stay. Thou hast a better home, where all is peace
And joy. May God deal gently with thy sons,
And shield the tender babe with his good care.
May he kindly guide the husband of thy youth
To choose the path to Heaven. May all thy friends

More earnest strive, e'er life on earth is o'er, To win an entrance to that brighter world Whose pleasures are eternal. Thomaston, March 28th.

OBEDIENCE AND DISOBEDIENCE.

BY MRS GREENOUGH. Augustus Dumont, being yet very young, had th misfortune to lose his father, who died of a fall their way stop at a tavern to drink or feed, and from his horse. He wept day and night that he should no more see his father. None could console him, although each one tried to do so. His cash paid, without even the poor privilege of uncle proposed that he should go and pass some time in the country. When all was prepared for I have learned his departure, his mother took him to her arms, and shedding tears, said to him, 'My dear boy, re member, I beg of you, that which I am going to say; Do not expose yourself by mounting a horse or riding in a carriage, without having some one old enough to take care of you. f losing your father makes me tremble for you.

Be easy dear mother,' said Augustus; 'I pro-

he was not slow in thinking of what he had promised his mother. He soon went down stairs, and, finding Alexander, already in the carriage, said, My dear cousin, I thank you for the pleasure you propose to me-but I have thought more of it, and cannot accept it. Mamma made me promise, be-fore leaving her, that I would not ride on horse And who am I, then?' answerered Alexander.

Do you take me for a child, like yourself If she was here, we would see what she would him!

Augustus, left alone, amused himself in walking to his mother.

The following, from a correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, is a better and more amusing as well as in some respects pathetic romance than any we have lately read. The best (and the worst) of it is that this story, like Byron's, is "actually true.

Correspondence of the Evening Journal Norwich, Feb. 25, 1844

and having a leisure day or two on my hands, I amused myself by attending the Court of General Sessions of Chenango, then sitting in this village The customary quantity of indictments for larceny, assault and battery and other rascalities, octhere was one case so unique and so entirely original, at least to me, that I have supposed you might deem it worthy an insertion in the Journal. It was the trial of William B. Thorington, for

obtaining property by means of false pretences.—
It appeared on trial that this Thorington met a
man named Underwood, in Solon, Cortland counman named Underwood, counman named Underwood, counman named sation, informed him that he was engaged in the business of passing counterfeit coin; that the coin I could multiply these was made by a company of men in Kingston, in Upper Canada; that it was so well counterfitted that no man could detect it, the *inside* being German silver, but the *outside* pure silver; that this quality of the article was worth fifty cents on the dollar; that they had another kind made of copthen handed Underwood some five or six pieces of money, (United States half dollars) which he told him was the best kind of counterfiet, and requested Underwood to examine and try them.

Underwood kept them one day, when he return ed them all to Thorington except one piece, which was presented and identified on the trial and informed that a man, named Bryant, would be in the town of Linclean, Chenango county, a few miles from Solon on the eighth day of November, with that kind of money to sell, when, if he wished to buy, he might purchase. Punctual to the time, Underwood met Thorington at Linclean, and they, together, in the night time met a third person in the road calling himself Bryant, who said he had \$1500 or \$1600 of that kind of money to sell at fifty cents on the dollar. Their money was done up in two specie boxes, handsomely handed and tinned at the corners. Underwood purchased one box, containing, as they told him, six hundred dollars, without opening it, and paid for the same his own note of \$240 and notes against others for \$60. He took his box, put it in a bag, with a chunk of wood in one end to ballance, slung it over his horse, and rode home twelve miles, when in the presence of his wife, he opened it, and lo the contents were pot-metal and sand! There was some conflicting testimony in the matter, Underswearing that he supposed he was good silver money at fifty cents on the dollar, but that it was made by some persons at Kingston; while a brother of his, who was present at a conversation between Underwood and Thorington, testified that Thorington represented it as made of German silver and of other materials not silver. by reason of which it could be sold so cheap. jury found Thorington guilty. He is a young man of 25 years, and has an eye and features bespeaking the shrewd Yankee, "and no mistake."
Is not this a curious maneuver to raise the wind?

It is hardly credible. And yet this game has been carried on to great extent in Chenango, Madison, Otsego, Cortland and Tompkins counties. It is here known as the "sand game"—and in speaking of the victims, they were characterised as the per sons "boxed." At the lowest, \$40,000 of sand and pot-metal have been sold in this manner in these counties alone within the last eighteen months!

There are a hundred different phases to the game. Sometimes the man who wished to sell, shows his different samples of what he terms counterfeit coin, but which are in truth the genuine coin, prepared to resemble the counterfeit .-One sample, they say can be had for 20 cents on the dollar. This kind has a brassy appearance given to them by shaking them in a bag with brass filngs. Another kind has a leaden appearance, occasioned by shaking them in a similar manner with lead, and is called worth thirty cents on the dollar. Another sample has the greasy, oily appearance of "bogus" money, which is given by some chemical preparation which I have not learned. This latter kind is worth from 35 to 40 cents on the dollar. But the best kind, and the kind they always sell, has a slight copper appearance, which can only be discovered by examining it by a strong light, shinng horizontally upon it. This color is imparted to it by boiling the pieces in wheat bran. The operators give to the persons who wish to purchase, a few pieces, requesting him to pass them to mer chants and other good judges of meney, and call their attention to them to see if they will detect them. The merchants of course, takes them and calls them good. He then concludes to buy: meets "Tom Bogus," as he is generally termed (who is some accomplice in disguise) in the woods in the night, pays over the stipulated amount, and receives in leturn a closed box; takes it home, opens, and like poor Underwood, finds only pot metal and sand. Generally one of the gang buys with the victim as a partner, and is enabled to

keep all right and quiet. Sometimes the operators are obliged to count out the monoy to a purchaser who will not take a clos-ed box, on the strength of their word. At such times "Tom Bogus" counts out the genuine coin; the victim and his partner start for home, and on

I have learned many good anecdotes growing out of these queer operations, of the truth of which there can be no question. Last fall a victim in Cortland county, bought, in company with one of the gang, one thousand of these pretended counterfeit dollars, all counted out in his presence, Afri for which he paid \$500 down. On going home they atopped at a public house a few minutes, and while there the box stept out of the wagon wine you that nothing shall induce me to disobey you.' He threw his arms around her neck and kissed her most affectionately.

He soon arrived at his angle's where the box stept out of the wagon. A few nights afterwards the same victim, with the same accomplice, bught of the same "Tom Bogus" another box in the same manner as before, gus'' another box in the same manner as before.

He soon arrived at his uncle's where he was and on their way homeward were overtaken by a well received. His cousins tried every means they could think of, to drive away his grief. Some them for having counterfeit coin in their posses-

the coin, if found on him, would ensure his con- by which, says John Q. Adams, 'he became the Augustus accepted the invitation with joy, but ewas not slow in thinking of what he had promised his mother. He soon went down stairs, and, and minding Alexander, already in the carriage, said, these thousand dollars was in fact a legal issue aid in conveying on board the schooner Grampus, from the mint of the United States.

back, or in a carriage, without some older person with me.'

determined not to take a sealed box without knowing its contents. He took with him an auger, and, before he paid his money, bored through the top of the box. The auger struck silver coins which 'No,' said Augustus, 'but if my mother was here, she would not wish me to ride alone with that he, at least, was not gammoned; he paid his money as per agreement, and departed. Alas for him!-When he opened it, he found nine dollars say, but since she is not '—
'Oh,' interrupted Augustus, 'it is just the same as if she was, since I have given her my word; and whatever may happen, I will not break the death the opening and and pot metal. What same as if she was, since I have given her my word; and whatever may happen, I will not break the death the opening was him his fears, on taking the box, that he might be him his fears, on taking the box, that he might be had a him was home. To smith the death of the content of the conte

Again; about two months ago, in a village of about the garden, and consoled himself for the pleasure of which he had deprived himself, by thinking that he had done his duty to his mother.

Again, about the Again, about the Again, about the garden, and consoled himself for the pleasure of which he had done his duty to his mother.

Again, about the again, an operator, stopped at the tavern, and soon incidentally, if not accidentally, which is a stranger, an operator, stopped at the tavern, and soon incidentally, if not accidentally the source of the course of t was seen?—Were you not the envy of every body? Did any one ever see him, or speak of him, without admiring him? And instead of letting this child continue in this world till he should be worn out with trouble and sorrow, has not God taken him to heaven in all his beauty? What would you have more? For shame!—leave off weeping, and let me open a window.'

thinking that he had done his duty to his mother. While gathering flowers, listening to the singing of the birds, and running on the terrace, they came to tell him that his cousin had been overturned, and thrown out of the cabriolet, and that their turned, and thrown out of the cabriolet, and that he was brought home dying. He died in an hour after he was conveyed home, in great agony; and while poor Augustus wept over his cruel fate, and his own loss, he could not but feel that he had long tak, the operator said these eagles were counterfeit-gold, which he had bought at about five dellars apiece, as curiosities, and that their turned, and thrown out of the cabriolet, and that were so well counterfeited but few goldsmiths while poor Augustus wept over his cruel fate, and his own loss, he could not but feel that he had done his duty to his mother.

While gathering flowers, listening to the singing a long talk, the operator said these eagles were counterfeit-gold, which he had bought at about five dellars apiece, as curiosities, and that their turned, and thrown out of the cabriolet, and that their veal value was about four dellars apiece, as curiosities, and that their turned, and thrown out of the cabriolet, and that their veal value was about four dellars each; that they were so well counterfeit-gold, which he had bought at about five dellars apiece, as curiosities, and that their veal value was about four dellars each; they were so well counterfeit-gold, which he had bought at about five dellars apiece, as curiosities, and that their veal value was about four dellars each; they well a long talk, the operator as a long talk, the operator as a long talk, the ope escaped the same frightful death by his obedience could buy two more like them. With his consent. two persons present took them to a goldsmith to A Passage in the Life of "Thomas Bogus, Esq."

The following from a correspondent of the second specific production of the second specific pro that they could only be detected by weighing then in water by their specific gravity. The two men bought the pieces, and paid ten dollars, the stranger assuring them again they must not pass them, as they were counterfeits. He left the inn, and as they were counterlets. He left the inn, and within a mile was overtaken by the said two men, who confidentially informed him they wished to buy \$1500 worth of the article. The stranger told them where the man with that kind of money Dear Sir-I reached this place on Thursday last, would be in the next night, and that they could probably purchase of him; but cautioned them again strongly against it, as an attempt to pass it would bring them up at State Prison. Notwithstanding this solemn warning, the two innocents cupied the time of the court, and were disposed of repaired to the place of assignation the very next pretty much as is usual with you in Albany. But night, and in the depth of woods, with every precaution of secrecy and confidence, received from "Thomas Bogus, Esquire," a specie box compris-ing within its strong board three thousand dollars in gold, for which they forked over fifteen hundred dollars in current bank notes, and went their way

I could multiply these anecdotes ad infinitum.
and add others showing the way in which they

You must not deem these stories incredible.—
They are true. It is painful to hear how many men, heretofore considered reputable, have per, which was not worth so much. Thorington stripped of their money and reputation by this gilded bait of two dollars for one, so temptingly placed before them. Their names are freely given here, and are in every body's mouth. Very strangely, these facts have not, before, been given to the public in the papers. Will you not be contributing to the preservation of some who are yet upright, by helping to disclose the wiles by which

Respectfully

From the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840, prepared by Theodore D. Weld.

nd now holds sixty persons as property. 3. He was one of the founders, and is now the President of the American Colonization Society,

into the Union was under consideration in the U States Senate, Mr. Clay gave a specimen of colonization benevolence towards free colored citizens, by making a motion to deprive them of the right to vote on the question of its acceptance by the peo-

resentatives, secured the admission of Missouri, into the Union, as a slave State.
5. He gave his casting vote, February 18, 1819,

extension of legalized crime.

6. He first proposed the annexation of Texas, by a motion to that effect April 3, 1820.

8. He zealously opposed the calling of a convention in Kentucky, a measure without which the abolition of slavery by law, CANNOT TAKE PLACE IN THAT STATE. George W. Weisenger, who is associate editor of the Louisville Journal, the leading Clay paper at the West, in a letter dated July 6, 1838, says; 'It is well known here that Mr.Clay warmly opposed to a convention. While the Convention law was under discussion.letters were received from him, remonstrating against the passage of the law.'
9. February 7, 1838, he made his 'great speech

9. February 7, 1838, he made his 'great speech for sale by Druggists throughout the U.S. for—Southern votes, in which he said: 'The liber-\$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5. ty of the descendants of Africa in the United States, is incompatible with the liberty of the European deber that it is Sands's Sarsaparilla that has

CLAIMS OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

1. During the session of congress, 1835-6, he and take no other. gave his casting vote in the United States Senate, in favor of a Bill prohibiting postmasters from deivering "any pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or

render, by the general government, of the freedom of the press; as a precedent, prepared the way for the destruction of civil and religious liberand constituted every postmaster in slave states a mail robber.

by both houses of congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, 'against the wishes of the slaveholding states.'

3. March, 1837, in his inaugural he refers to the above declaration, and says, "It now only remains for me to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional

of North Carolina, "these sentiments are not only still entertained by me, but have been greatly strengthened by subsequent experience and reflec-

ers in the same state, denying the constitutional right of congress to abolish slavery in the territo-

Africans, while on hoard the Amistad, rose upon their Cuban purchasers, took command of the vessel, were deluded on to the coast of Connecticut, seized by officers of the general government and imprisoned. They were demanded by the Spanish authorities in order to their being tried by Spanauthorities in order to their being tried by Spanish laws, which they have violated.' (i.e. hung.) These unfortunate persons, clearly free by the laws and treaty stipulations both of the U. States and of Spain, Mr. Van Buren sought to deliver up victim, knowing he must be overtaken, and that the delay of an appeal, and by the following Order,

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 7th day of January, A. D. 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President :

JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State. See Doc. 185, 26th Congress. Also, Speech of Q. Adams before the Supreme Court of the U.

Rush then, ye dyspeptics, into the country. Seize the plough, the grab-hoe, or the pitch-fork. Hand work all, head work none, is the grand medicamentum for cits.

Well, this is solitude, too, as well as change! I have not heard since I began this paper, one single sound except the howl of the watch dog till

Oss of a favorite child, unable to bear the sight of her other children—unable to bear the sight of way home. To quiet his alarm, "Tom Bogus" furnished her other children—unable to bear the sight of way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way home. To quiet his alarm, "I obbed on his way hom

BROOKLYN, Nov. 25, 1
Messrs. Sands, Gent—Although I am
ured and deformed, for life I have not h recollection; and never, while I exist, cease to feel grateful for benefits conferred the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla, attacked in the year 1828 with a small reattended with itching and burning sens

manage to negotiate the notes taken in payment for the Bogus, but these must suffice.

proved to be a genuine half dollar. Some few the crafty and unprincipled seek to approach them days after they met again, when Underwood was on their "blind side?"

CLAIMS OF HENRY CLAY. 1. He has been a slave holder for forty years,

the grand antagonist of abolition. When the bill for the admission of Michigan

See Senate Journal. 4. His great personal and official influence, when Speaker of the United States House of Rep-

in favor of perpetual slavery in Arkansas, at a time when that territory was almost entirely uninhabited; thus struggling for the widest possible

7. He has earnestly contended against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in 'any Territory of the United States,' and introduced resolutions into the United States Senate, denouncing interference of the citizens of any of the States, to effect either of these objects. See his resolutions, passed May, 10, 1838.

other printed paper or pictorial representation, touching the subject of slavery in any state, in which their circulation is prohibited by law."

'The object of this bill,' says Judge Jay, 'was to build around the slave states, a rampart against the assaults of light and truth.' It involved a surround.

2. March, 1836, he declared in a letter to polit-

ical friends in North Carolina, that should he be elected president, he would veto any bill passed

4. March 27, 1840, he wrote to Walter Leake,

During the summer following he wrote to oth-

July, 1839. Fifty three kidnapped native

om the mint of the United States.

On the Unadilla river, a short time since, a per
Spanish schooner Amistad, in his custody under son designing to purchase \$400 of that coin, was determined not to take a sealed box without know-the United States for the district of Connecticut.

UNJUSTIFIABLE DECEPTION .- The editor of the

prices, for gratuitous distribution among the An assortment constantly on hand. Dec. 1843.

Sands's Sarsaparilla For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all es arising from an impure state of the B. habit of the system, namely: Scorfula, or King's Evil—Rheumatism-nate Cutaneous Eruptions—Pimples—o

nate Cutaneous Eruptions Timples—on tules on the face—Blotches—Biles—Chi Sore Eyes—Ring Worm or tetter—Scald—Enlargement and Pain of the Bone Joints—Stubborn Ulcers—Syphilitic Syr Sciatica—or Lumbago—and diseases from an Injudicious use of Mercury—As

or Dropsy—Exposure or Imprudence in Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders wil moved by this preparation.

The following certificate is from a genwho lost the whole of his nose from a sever fula disease. It speaks for itself.

This induced rubbing, and now commence ravages of a disease which progressed as for the left nostril was first destroyed, and conthe left nostril was hist declary, it crossed the bridge of the nos upwards, it crossed the bridge of the nos lage, bone and all the surrounding parts, u nally, the nose was entirely eaten off: the for conveying tears from the eye to the nos erated, which caused a continual flow of The disease now seized upon the upper I tending to the right cheek, and my feelin sufferings were such as can better be in than described. I am a native of Notti England, and my case is well known there first physicians in the kingdom prescribed but with little benefit. At one time I was ed tro take 63 drops of the 'Tincture of three times a day, which I continued for 6 in succession. At another time I applied Vitriol to the parts. After this I used a pi tion of Sir Astley Cooper's, but all proved continued to grow worse, and as a drowning will catch at a straw, I used every remedy hear of that was considered applicable to m until I became disgusted with the treatme relinquished all hopes of ever getting well Many pronounced the disease a cancer, h

M-, under whose treatment I was, con it Scrofulous Lupsus, and this is the name it by medical men. As a last resort I was mended to try change of air and an Atlant age, and in April last I sailed for America, rived here in the month of May. The discr tinued gradually to increase, extending u and backwards, having destroyed the entir and fast verging towards the frontal bone, i upon the upper jaw and surrounding parts. While crossing on the ferry-boat from B

to New York, a gentleman was attracted appearance, and thus accosted me: 'My have you used the Sarsaparilla?' 'No,' I 'Then use it, for I believe it will cure you. ing thus addressed by a stranger, I was ind make trial of a medicine so highly recomm and wonderful to tell, after using your Sar la less than two months, I feel within m The disease is stopped in its ravages, al racking and termenting pains are gone, melishes, my digestion is good, and I slee and, under the blessing of Divine Provid attribute the result entirely to the use of Sarsaparilla. With desire that the afflicte

get cured, I remain, with feelings of lasting gra Your friend, THOMAS LLOY Your friend, THOMAS Nutria Alley, Pearl St STATE OF NEW YORK, On this 25th of City of Brooklyn, ss. Nov. 1842, before Tho's Lloyd, and acknowledged the terms of the company of the comp the foregoing paper, and that he execut same. HENRY C. MURF

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